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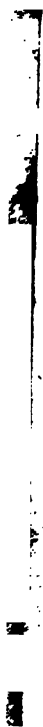
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THE CALEDONIAN BEE.

ANECDOTES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, FROM THE YEAR
1400 TO THE YEAR 1543.

[From Andrews' History of Great Britain, Vol. I.
Part II.]

IN the beginning of the fifteenth century, the power of each department of legislature became now more accurately defined, although no considerable alterations had been made in either.

The king's authority was most assuredly not in general despotic, since he could neither repeal nor change any law which had been made by consent of his parliament. Yet that dispensing power which each monarch assumed, when it suited his purpose, threw far too great a weight into the scale of royalty. The sovereign beside retained the cruel right of giving in marriage the wards of the crown, although that prerogative (as well as that of purveyance) was exercised in a much more moderate degree than it has been of old.
—*Portescue de Laudibus Legum Anglie.*

He could likewise pay for his service not only soldiers and sailors, but also musicians, goldsmiths, embroiderers, and various sorts of artificers.—*Ibid.*

The peers attended their duty in parliament at their own expence. The representatives of the commons were always paid from the commencement of representation.

mentation. Toward the close of the fourteenth century it was fixed 4s. per diem for knights of shires, and that sum for each burghers. We may reason enough rate these sums equal to ten times their value in modern times. Considering not only the weight of the silver but also the cheapness of provisions and conveniences in the fifteenth century.

The sheriffs' influence in returning members extensive and frequently abused. "Sometimes made no proper elections of knights, &c. sometimes no return at all, and sometimes they returned such had never been elected." *Præm. Stat. 23 H. vi. c.*

For these and such-like misdemeanors he might be sued by action at the assizes, and was liable to fine and imprisonment.

The qualification requisite for knights of shires 40s. per annum. It appears too that strength of limb and constitution was demanded, for the parliament writs about this period directed the electors to choose not only the wisest but the stoutest men (potent ad laborandum) that they might be able to endure fatigue of the journey and of close attendance.—*Præm.*

Beside their pay, the members of the house of commons had the privilege, for themselves and their valets, of freedom from all arrests. A necessary exception, that they might be enabled to perform their duty. But this privilege (as well as their pay) attached on the members only during their actual services, quitted them at the end of each session; allowing for the few days which they might be obliged to employ in journeying to London and returning home.—*Id.*

The convocations were regularly summoned by the lay-parliaments and as regularly met. The prelates were still directed to attend and "consult with nobles." They were also directed to order their archdeacons to attend in person, each chapter to send one proctor, and the clergy of each diocese to send two proctors, "to consent to those things which

THE CALEDONIAN BEE.

ld be ordained by the common council of the dom." As therefore they were only to "con-," not to "consult," the proctors could scarcely be reckoned a part of the commons. They however received wages and partook of the privileges of parliament. The ecclesiastic still continued to lay taxes on himself; but the consent of the other branches of legislature was necessary to give force to their decrees.

ryune.
parliaments were often called and quickly dismissed. They had frequently only one session and once (in 1391) but a single day. And in that one day deposed king (Richard II.) and set up another.

So considerable alterations appeared in the English courts of law. The number of judges in the courts at Westminster was by no means certain. Under Henry III. there were at one time eight judges in the court of common-pleas. Each judge took a solemn oath: "he would take no fee, pension, gift, reward or bribe from any suitor, saving meat and drink, which should be of no great value."—*Portefeuille de Laurence Le-amer, Anglie.*

The laws were ill-executed throughout the fifteenth century.

A 2
To Richard III, on whom history has cast innumerable stains, England has considerable obligations as legislator. Not to mention his causing each act of parliament to be written in English and to be printed, was the first prince on the English throne who ended the justices of the peace to take bail; and he caused to be enacted a law against raising money by extortion, which, when pleaded by the citizens of London against cardinal Wolsey, could only be answered by an averment that 'Richard being an usurper and a murderer of his nephews, the laws of so wicked a man ought not to be forced.'—Barrington on Statutes. 'He was (says a noble biographer) a good lawgiver, the ease and solace of the common people.'—*Henry VIII.*

century. Maintenance (an union for sinister purposes) still prevailed; the priests by their exemptions were set above the laws; sanctuaries abounded throughout the realm, and protected the vilest criminal and the most dishonest debtor; perjury throve and afforded a living to many; while the high constable, under colour of exercising military law, was authorised to proceed in cases of treason, "summarily and without noise or form of trial," and if he wished to give an appearance of justice to his proceeding, he could call in the aid of torture by fire or on the rack.

The account which the learned judge Hale gives of the lawyers, who pleaded in the fifteenth century does them little honour. He condemns the reports during the reigns of Henry IV. and V, as inferior to those of the last twelve years of Edward III; and he speaks but coolly of those which the reign of Henry VI. produces.

—*Hist. of Common Law, apud Henry.*

Yet this deficiency of progressive improvement in the common law arose not from a want of application to the science; since we read in a very respectable treatise that there were no fewer than 2000 students attending on the inns of chancery and of court, in the time of its writer.—*Fortescue de Laudibus, &c.*

The court of chancery seems to date its rise at the close of the fourteenth century. It was highly obnoxious to the professors of the common law, who, by their interest in the house of commons, procured a petition against it from the parliament to Edward IV, in 1474. The influence of the prelates (who were certain of guiding that court) defeated this attempt; and its establishment encountered no further difficulties.—*Cotton's Records.*

One observation there remains to make on the general state of the English at this period. Civilization had not hitherto made such progress as entirely abolish slavery. Yet few land-owners or renters
to be found who did not prefer the labour of free-
 men

to that of slaves. This circumstance diminished their number, and the perpetration of crimes was diminished many by putting arms in their hands. A few years after the accession of the Tudors, slaves were heard of no more.

Reflection made at the close of the fifteenth century by Philip de Commines is the more remarkable as given voluntarily at the close of the longest and bloodiest civil war with which the English are ever charged. "In my opinion," (says that philosopher) "of all the countries in Europe where I was acquainted, the government is no where so well regulated, the people no where less obnoxious to violence and oppression, nor their houses less liable to the incursions of war, than in England; for there the crimes fall only upon the authors."

Ireland was not so happy. The unfortunate of the Norwegian Margaret had involved that island in a long and bloody contest with its powerful neighbour; and, although the gallant and free spirit of the Scots had preserved the independence of their country notwithstanding their inferiority in numbers, and discipline, it could not prevent the preponderance of a most odious and tyrannic aristocracy.

Perpetual
The value of freemen who would labour in agriculture was so well known, that statutes were passed to prevent any person who had not twenty shillings a year (equal to ten modern pounds) from breeding up children to any other occupation than that of husbandry. Nor could any one, who had been employed in work until twelve years of age, be permitted to turn himself to any other vocation.—*Public Acts.*

The condition of the slave in England was as com- wretched as the despot who owned him might to make it. His goods were his master's, and, on his account, were free from taxation; and whatever injuries he might sustain he had no power to sue for redress in any court of justice.—*Rymer. Fzd. Brynn.*

Perpetual domestic war loosened every tie of constitutional government; and a Douglas *, a Crieghtor a Donald † of the isles, by turns exercised such despotism and inhumanity as no monarch in the fifteenth century would have dared to practise.

The endeavours of the first and of the second James were turned toward improving the jurisprudence of the north by engrafting on it the best parts of the English system; but the suddenness of their deaths and weak reign of their successor James III, prevented their people from receiving much benefit from their laudable designs.

The parliament of Scotland, at this period, was nearly monopolized all judicial authority. Three committees were formed from the house (for there was but one) soon after the members met. The first, the 'Triers in England,' examined, approved or disapproved of petitions to the senate; the second constituted the highest court in all criminal prosecution; and the third in civil ones. And, as every lord of parliament who chose it might claim his place in each of these committees, almost the whole administration

* 'Oppression, ravishing of women, theft, sacrilege and all other kinds of mischief, were but a dalliance. So that it was thought lessom in a deepedner on a Douglas to slay, or murder, for so fearful was their nature and so terrible to every innocent man, that when a mischievous limmer was apprehended, if he acknowledged that he murdered and slew at a Douglas' command, no man durst present him to justice.'—*Lindsay*.

† 'Donald (lord of the isles) gathered a company of mischievous, cursed limmers, and invaded the kingdom every airth, wherever he came, with great cruelty, neither sparing old nor young; without regard to wives, old, feeble or decreppied women; or young children in the cradle, which would have moved a heart of stone to commiseration. And burned villages, towns, and corns, &c.—*Ibid.*

, civil as well as military, resided in the breast of Scottish nobility.

There was another court, that of session, of which members and the duration were appointed by parliament.

The justiciary (an officer discontinued in England as potent) was still nominally at the head of the Scottish, and held courts which were styled "Justiciaires;" did the chamberlain "Chamberlaines;" from these courts there was allowed an appeal to a jurisdiction of great antiquity, styled "The Four Boroughs' court." This was formed of burghesses from Edinburgh and three other towns, who met at Haddington to judge on such appeals.—*Pur. Hist.*

There was one abuse, however, which rendered every court of justice nugatory. It had become a custom for the Scottish monarchs to bestow on their favourites not only estates, but powers and privileges equal to their own. These were styled "Lords of regality;" they formed courts around them, had mimics of state, and tried, executed or pardoned the worst criminals.

The good sense of James II, prompted him to propose a remedy for this inordinate evil; but two adverse laws which he brought forward (the one against creating "Regalities" without consent of parliament, the other, to prohibit the bestowing of hereditary dignities) were after his decease neglected; and Scotland continued, two centuries longer, a prey to the jarring contests of turbulent, traitorous noblemen.

The reigns of the seventh and of the eighth Henry brought to a period two States, each totally inconsistent with good government and human felicity. That monarchy which, at the same time that it kept the monarch in awe, oppressed the people and caught in instant the fire of civil dissension; and that bondage, which rendered the labourer and his family liable to be transferred,

transferred, like the oxen on the farm, according to his owner's caprice.*

The power of the peers had been weakened by the destruction which the civil wars of the red and white rose had brought on the ancient families. The seventh Henry shewed no inclination to replenish their phalanx. He even contrived, by the act against retainers, and by rendering the conveyance of landed property more easy, to lessen the respectability of those that remained. The numbers of the upper house were again diminished by Henry VIII; who, on the dissolution of monastic institutions, deprived twenty-six abbots and two priors of their votes in that branch of the legislative system.

Whether or no the conduct of Henry VII, with respect to Ireland was just and prudent, those who live in the eighteenth century are well qualified to judge. The great lines of his policy were these; by means of his governor, Sir Edward Poynings, he procured the parliament of that island to enact, first, "That all former acts of the English parliament should be binding in Ireland; and, 2d, That before any Irish parliament should be holden, copies of the acts *proposed to be passed*, should be sent over to England for the approbation of the king and council.

As to slavery, the good sense of the nation, and its conviction that the willing exertion of a freeman was of more value than the forced labour of a Serf, had nearly emancipated the lower ranks of society by the beginning of the sixteenth century. Yet, a bill, meant at once to abolish this odious condition, which in 1526, was brought into the upper house; and was read three times in one day, had the ill fortune to be rejected; and the merit of this good work was left to reason, unaided by law.*

That

* No treatises relating to law or government were published during the reign of Henry VII. But a celebrated

to the proclamation of Henry the authority of laws; * that which in 1549, absolved him from paying his debts; or that most ludicrously-cynsical act which denounced, that "If the King or his successors should intend to marry any woman whom they took to be pure and chaste maid; if she, not being so, did not declare the same to the king, it would be high-treason and all who knew it, and did not reveal it, were guilty of misprison of treason." "It is then only a *quid-pro-quo* that the king must address," said the scurrilous jesters of the age: and it did chance that Henry chose for his next new bride, the sister of the lord Latimer.—*Public Acts. Burnet.*

Nor could safety be insured by preserving a prudent silence; since whoever refused to answer on oath respecting the points in question, incurred the guilt of treason. In 1537, an act of parliament declared it treason to assert the validity of Henry's marriage with Catharine of Aragon, or Anne Boleyn. Within seven years a second statute made it equally treasonable to speak slanderously of the princess Mary and Elizabeth, the sisters of the above named ladies. As both these contradictory acts were existing in force at the same period, a man could not have answered the simple question, "Whether he thought these princesses lawfully born?" without exposing himself to the punishment of a traitor; and the same danger attended him if he stood mute.

When we add to this, the power of the star-chamber, † the intolerance of courtiers, ‡ (still harder to be borne

* Nine of the privy-council were to compose the court, which had power to punish offenders against such proclamations.

† The statute for the erection of this most despotic court, lord Bacon styles "a good law." It was composed of twenty-six members, chiefly the same as the *Privy Council*. Sir T. Smith, l. c. vii. "Commonwealth."

than the despotism of sovereigns) and the violation of both civil and criminal law, through the notorious perjury of jurors; * we must wonder at the

B 2

extreme

glance," advances in its defence, that it was useful to warn those who were too *slow* for the ordinary course of justice. It is said to have been instituted to prevent the riots of disbanded soldiers, who were too often left loose on the country without either pay or quarters.—*Barrington, &c.*

The fines of their star-chamber were so severe and oppressive, that sometimes places were taken for the night by three in the morning. The title of the court is supposed to be derived from *Starrum*, a barbarous word for a Jewish contract; as business with Jews had probably been transacted there.—*Ibid.*

In Strype's life of Stow we find, a garden-house being sold to an honest citizen of London, (which was intended to obstruct the improvement of a powerful minister, Thomas Cromwell) "loosed from the foundation, borne on rollers, and replaced two and twenty times within the garden," without the owner's leave being required; nay, without his knowledge. The persons employed, being asked their authority for this extraordinary proceeding, made only this reply, "That Thomas Cromwell had commanded them to do it," *we durst argue the matter.* The father of the historian Stow, (for it was thus trampled upon) "was obliged to continue to pay his old rent, without any abatement, for his garden; though half of it was in this manner taken away."

To support this harsh accusation we have but too many proofs. "Perjury," (says a statute 11 Henry VII. c. 1.) "is much and customarily within the city of London, among such persons as passen and been impleaded in issue," &c. The preambles of many acts speak of the frequent perjuries of jurors as common and pernicious events.

entire respectably by contemporary writers to the government of England, as a miniature emblem of the race of Owen Tudor.

It seems not improper to class these observations with the words of a late judicial writer: "In every reputation of a family of name made in this country we perceive a decisive fact." The parliament of 1554 determined at once to remove an county, and to get out all difficulties, which, on former occasions, they had been content to listen and palgrave. Difference of continuing still to affirm the boundary between the civil and spiritual jurisdiction by new decisions, which was made by statute for correcting several irregularities wholly

In the "Dance of Death," translated from the French by John Lygate, among the characters introduced to adapt it to the English reader, is a jurymen who has often been bribed to give a false verdict. This shews that the offence was not unusual.

Crew, in his account of Cornwall, avers, that it was common for attorneys to charge in their bills sums "pro amicitia vice comitis;" "for the sheriff's goodwill," &c. in packing juries.

The jurors of the capital were peculiarly abandoned. In 1468, Stow records the punishment and public disgrace of many jurors: he adds, that at the time of his writing (the reign of Elizabeth) their character continued the same. Fuller writes, that it is a common proverb, "London juries hang half and save half." Wolsey accused them of being capable of finding "Also guilty of the murder of Cæsar." A statute which punishes perjury juries for false verdicts, enacts that half the grand jury (when a foreman shall be tried) shall be strangers and not Londoners and country, Ben Jonson sings, in his *Masque of the City*,

"And there is no London jury that would

*In evidence, as far by compass as we
As they are by pitch of compass.*"—

Barrington's Speeches, &c.

wholly of a clerical nature; and for an entire reform of the ecclesiastical law. Instead of endeavouring to repress the luxuriance of uses by new statutes, a shift the pignors* of profits, it was intended to destroy the thing itself. The grand object of limiting entails, which was accomplished at last by a recovery, was now substantiated by a parliamentary provision in favour of that mode of conveyance; and the constitution which had been established, with difference of opinion, respecting the title of the baron or baroness in the last reign, was now expressly established by the same authority. The devise of lands, which had hitherto been practised under cover of a will, and had been partially allowed by a late act, was now by express statute indulged to every one. The benighted clergy, which had so long stood in the way of our criminal judicature, was now abolished in the principal and most common instance.

"All these were innovations on the ancient law, which gave it a new turn, and brought these points under consideration, in a variety of new appearances."

"To these may be added, the protection and establishment of leases for years, execution against the effects of bankrupts, the limitation of actions, and the locality of trial in realties."—*Hist. of English Law.*

We must now attend to the jurisprudence of our sister-nation, in which some advantage had certainly been gained to the cause of general security; although every obstruction had occurred which ruinous foreign wars, and still more detestable civil contentions, could cause.

About the beginning of the sixteenth century, the parliament appointed justices and sheriffs in Ross, Caithness, the Orkneys, and Western isles, where none had been before, and appointed courts to be held from time to time in these very remote districts. There was need of this attention if the preamble to the act is to

B 3

* Law term for "Receivers."

be

be credited, "Through lack of justice-aires, justices and sheriffs, by which the people are *almost become wild.*"—*Public Acts. James IV.*

James V, who could sometime exert a just and proper spirit, failed in 1535, from Leith, and examined in person how far these wholesome regulations had been put in practice. He seized and brought away some of the most turbulent chieftains, and inspired the most ungovernable of his subjects with a decent respect for the laws*.

The parliaments were frequently and regularly called, particularly by James IV. and V. Every thing which the nation could afford was granted by the house (for it was but single, the scheme which James VI. had planned of forming two chambers having utterly miscarried) and all possible care was taken by the house, that the king should not alienate the demesnes of the crown. In some instances, this branch of the legislature appears to have trenched upon the royal prerogative†, and even to have assumed the executive power.

It is certain (as has been remarked by a well informed historian) that this mixture of liberality and of education in the Scottish representatives, at the same time

* Justice was administered with great expedition, and too often with vindictive severity. Originally the time of trial and execution was to be within 'three suns.' About the latter end of the seventeenth century, the period was extended to *nine* days after sentence; but, since a rapid and unjust execution in a petty Scottish town, in 1720, the execution has been ordered to be deferred for forty days on the south, and sixty on the north side of the Tay, that time may be allowed for an application to the king for mercy.—*Fennant.*

† As in 1503, when an act was passed for prohibiting the king from pardoning those convicted of wilful and premeditated murder; but this appears to have been done at the monarch's own request, and was liable to be rescinded at his pleasure.—*James IV. Act. 97.*

it maintained their kings in decent magnificence
 ie revenues of the crown lands, 'prevented the
 cts from being harassed by loans, benevolences,
 other oppressive arts, which were so often employed
 y the princes of Europe their contemporaries,'
 as the government had very seldom sufficient
 gth to guard the unarmed members of society from
 ination and pillage, arrayed under the banners of
 tious noblemen, it may be doubted, whether the
 ction and despotism of a seventh or an eighth Hen-
 ight not be more tolerable than the domestic ty-
 y*, and murderous ravages committed by the
 es of a Douglas, a Hume, a Sinclair, or a Ham-
 ilton.

**ACCOUNT OF SOME WONDERFUL NATURAL
 PRIORITIES IN CARNIOLA; PARTICULARLY OF
 THE LAKE OF CIRENITZ, AND THE QUICKSILVER
 MINES.**

Carniola, which is a duchy of Germany. in the
 circle of Austria, is the celebrated Lake of Cirkno,
 which takes its name from the neighbouring market-
 town. It is one German mile in length from north to
 south, half a German mile in breadth, and from one to
 three, and four fathoms deep; but some of the
 are many fathoms deep. In this lake are three
 beautiful islands covered with trees: these islands are
 called

It appears that each great man had courts, held
 power delegated from the crown, with 'sac, sac*,
 and gallows, toil and hame, in-fang thief and out-
 thief;' he had power to 'hald courts for slauch-
 and to doe justice upon ane man that is seized
 with in hand havand, or on back beairand.'
 Pit for drowning some offenders, particularly
 men.

ninfula also runs into it, and is separated from Voronec by a canal. There are many islands in the lake, with long ditches like canals which receive the waters of eight brooks.

It is a common saying, that in this lake one may sow and reap, hunt and fish, within a year; but this is the least remarkable circumstance, and no more than what may be said of other spots that are overflowed in winter or spring. The most wonderful circumstance is its ebbing. The former always happens in a long draught, and it runs off through eighteen holes at the bottom, forming so many eddies or whirlpools. Baron de Bismarck mentions a singular way of fishing in one of these holes, called Ribescajama: he says, that when the water entirely runs off into its subterraneous receptacle, the peasants venture with lights into that cave, in a hard rock, three or four fathoms up to a solid bottom; whence the water runs through small holes, as through a sieve, the fish are caught, as it were, in a net provided by nature.

At the first appearance of its ebbing, at Cirknitz, upon which all the peasants of the neighbouring villages prepare, with the utmost diligence for fishing; for the greatest part of the fish go off at the beginning of the ebb, and before the water is considerably decreased. About this time the peasants never fail to exert themselves on the lake, and both men and women run promiscuously, stripped quite naked, although both the nobles and the clergy have used their utmost exertions to suppress this improper custom, particularly the count of the young lay brothers of a neighbouring convent, who have the privilege of fishing there, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the father of the convent in order to see this uncommon sight. The peasants, however, are not observed to

indeceincy at these times than at others, when they are clothed. At these times, a lake under mountains, pike, trout, perch, eels, carp, pike, &c. are in the lake, and what are not contained, or dried of white fish, are dried by the sun.

Though every part of the lake is let dry, two or three pools excepted, yet, Mr Keyser says, immediately on the return of the water, it abounds in fish as it did before; and the fish that return with the water are of a very large size, particularly pikes, weighing fifty or sixty pounds. It is also remarkable, when it begins to rain hard, three of the cavities run up water to the height of two or three fathoms; if the rain continues, and is accompanied with thunder, the water bubbles out of all the holes, which it had been absorbed, two of them exceed, and the whole lake is again filled with water twenty-four, and often in eighteen hours. Sometimes, not only fish, but live ducks with grass and fish in their stomachs, have emerged out of these cavities. abbe Fortis has described a lake, possessing the remarkable quality, in Dalmatia.

A rock on one side of this lake, but considerably higher than its surface, are two caverns, at some distance from each other; and, when it thunders, the water rushes out of both, with great noise and impetuosity.

If this happens in autumn, they also eject a great number of ducks, which are blind, very fat, and of a black colour; and, though they are, at first, almost bare of feathers, in a fortnight's time, or, at furthest, before the end of October, they are entirely fledged, recover their flight, and fly away. Each of these caverns is six feet high and as many broad; and when the water runs out of them, it is in a large column of the same dimensions, and in a continual stream. There is a passage in each of these caverns, where a man may walk without a considerable way; but it is said, that no person has ever yet ventured into them, to search into the nature

nature of the inner caves and reservoir to which the apertures lead; for there is no certainty but that, an instant, he may be surprised by the water rushing upon him, with the force and rapidity of a fire-engine. Something very similar to this is likewise related by the abbe Fortis, in his account of Dalmatia.

When the lake ebbs early in the year, within twenty days time grass grows upon it, which is mown down, and the bottom afterward sowed with millet but if the water does not run off early, nothing can be sown; and if it soon returns, as it sometimes does the seed is lost: otherwise, after the millet harvest, in manner of game is hunted and shot in it.

Adlersberg is a market-town of Inner Carniola, situate at the foot of a high rocky mountain, on which stands a citadel. About half way up the acclivity of this mountain, is the entrance into a large cavern, which is divided into a great number of subterraneous passages. The eye is here delighted with viewing a great number of sparry icicles, formed on the arched roof of this vast cavern, by the exudations of a lapideous petrifying fluid, which form the most beautiful decorations. The sides are covered with all kinds of figures formed by the same exudations, to which the imagination of the spectator gives various forms never intended by nature; so that it is not at all strange that some people should make out dragons, heads of horses, tigers, and other animals. Several pillars, which are to be seen on each side, proceed from the droppings of the petrifying fluid from the top, which form a kind of sparry pillar on the bottom of the cave: this gradually increases, till, at last, it joins the icicle at the top, by meeting it about half-way, and thus a complete pillar is formed. If a person's curiosity will carry him so far, he may rove about two German miles in the subterraneous passages of this cavern. The present earl of Bristol (bithop of Derry) visited a similar cave in Dalmatia, in company with the abbe Fortis.

It is remarkable, that the river Poig, which rises in this mountain, about four English miles from Adlersberg, runs again to it with an inverted course, and loses itself near the entrance of the cavern, rushing by a great depth into the rock, as is evident from its roaring noise, and the sound caused by flinging a stone into the hole. The same river appears again near Plannina; but, soon after, it loses itself a second time in a rock, and at length emerges a third time, when it assumes the name of the Laubach, at the town of that name.

About two German miles from Adlersberg, is another remarkable cavern, called St Magdalen's Cave. The way to it being covered with stones and bushes, is extremely troublesome; but the great fatigue in going is compensated by the satisfaction of seeing such an extraordinary cavern. You first descend into a hole, where the earth seems to have fallen in for ten paces before you reach the entrance, which resembles a fissure in a huge rock caused by an earthquake. Here the torches are always lighted to conduct travellers; for the cave is extremely dark. This wonderful cavern seems as if divided into several large halls, and other apartments. The vast number of pillars with which it is ornamented by nature, give it a superb appearance, and are extremely beautiful, for they are as white as snow, and have a kind of transparent lustre, not unlike that of white sugar-candy. The bottom is of the same materials, so that a person may imagine he is walking among the ruins of some stately palace, amid noble pillars and columns, partly mutilated and partly entire. From the top sparry icicles are seen every where suspended, in some places resembling wax tapers, which, from their radiant whiteness, appear extremely beautiful. All the inconvenience here arises from the inequality of the bottom, which may make the spectator stumble, while he is viewing the beauties above and around him.

At Idria, a small town in this part of Carniola, in a deep valley amid high mountains, on the banks of the river Idria, are the celebrated quicksilver mines discovered in 1497. Before that time, this part of the country was inhabited only by a few coopers and other artificers in wood; but, one evening, a cooper having placed a new tub under a dropping spring of water, in order to try whether it would hold water, next morning came, in the morning, to take the tub away, and found it so heavy, that he could hardly move it. The superstitious notions that are apt to prevail in the minds of the ignorant made him suspect that the tub was bewitched; but, at last, perceiving a fluid at the bottom, and not knowing what to make of it, he went to Laubach, where he showed it to the curate, who being an artful man, dismissed him with a small present, and desired him to bring for him some of the same fluid whenever he could meet with it. This the cooper frequently did, being highly pleased with his good luck; but the affair being at length made public, several persons formed themselves into a society, in order to search further into the quicksilver mines. In their possession it continued, till Charles VI. of Austria, perceiving the great importance of the discovery, gave them a sum of money, as a compensation for the expences they had incurred, and took the mines into his own hands.

The subterraneous passages of the mine are so extensive, that it would take up several hours to go through them. The greatest perpendicular depth from the entrance of the shaft, is 840 fathoms; as they advance horizontally under a high hill, the depth would be much greater if measured from the surface of the hill. One way of descending is by a bucket; but, as the entrance is narrow, the bucket is liable to strike against the sides, or to be stopped by something in the way, so that it may be upset. The other way of going down is safer.

descending by a great number of ladders, placed obliquely, in a kind of zig-zag; but as the ladders are wet and narrow, a person must be very cautious how he steps, to prevent his falling. On descending, there are resting-places, in some parts, that are very welcome to the weary traveller. In some of the subterranean passages the heat is so intense, as to throw a man into a perfect sweat; and formerly, in some of these shafts, the air was extremely confined, so that several miners have been suffocated by a kind of igneous vapour called the damp; but, by sinking the main shaft deeper, this has been prevented. Near the main is a large wheel, and an hydraulic machine, by which all the water is raised out of the bottom of the mine.

Virgin mercury is that which is prepared by nature, and is found in some of the ores of this mine, in a multitude of little drops of pure quicksilver. This is also to be met with in a kind of clay, and sometimes flows down the passages or fissures of the mine, in a small continued stream, so that a man has frequently gathered, in six hours, above thirty-six pounds of virgin mercury, which bears a higher price than common quicksilver. The rest is extracted from cinnabar (which is the ore of quicksilver) by the force of fire.

Every common miner receives, in wages, three shillings and sixpence a week; but many of them are afflicted with a nervous disorder, accompanied with violent tremblings, sudden convulsive motions of the hands and legs, and frightful distortions of the face. Those are most subject to these disorders who work in the places where virgin mercury is found, which, in a surprising manner, insinuates itself into their bodies; so that when they go into a warm bath, or are put into a profuse sweat by steam, drops of pure mercury have been known to issue through the pores from all parts of the body. These mines are often infested with rats and mice, which feed on the crumbs of bread, &c. dropped by the miners at their meals; but this plague

plague seldom lasts long, for even they are seized with the like convulsive disorders as the men, which so kills them. It is deemed a necessary precaution for every person to eat, before he descends into these subterraneous regions.

All the adjacent country is very woody; but if the woods may not be destroyed, great quantities of fuel for the smelting furnaces are annually brought down the river Ichia, from some forests at the distance of five or six miles. Beside this river, there is a canal two miles in length, supplied with water by several streams issuing from perennial springs, in order to put in motion the machines belonging to the mines.

DESCRIPTION OF PEKIN,

FROM ANDERSON'S EMBASSY.

AT two in the afternoon we reached the gates of the imperial city of Peking, or Pit chin, as pronounced by the natives. The walls inclose a circumference of twelve leagues. In the centre of each angle is a grand gate or entrance, and a lesser one at each corner of the ramparts. They are all of strong stone arch work, and fortified by a tower of seven stories rising over each. The gates indeed are double: the inner is of the same form as the first, except that it has no tower; and between them are barracks for soldiers. Ordnance and troops are stationed at every gate; and though the olive branch of peace blesses Peking with almost a perpetual shade, the arts of defence and of prudent caution are neither neglected nor unknown. At ten every night the gates are shut, and till dawn of day all communication is suspended between the city and the suburbs. During that space, a special order

from the principal mandarin of the city is absolutely necessary to procure ingress or egress.

The walls are of great height, and of masonry thickness; the foundation is of stone, but the superstructure is wholly of brick. Outworks and batteries at short intervals increase the strength of the walls, and forts are very frequent, but except at the gates there are neither cannons nor guards. His imperial majesty generally resides here from October to April; and during that period, soldiers patrol the walls every night.

On the most moderate computation, from the south gate to the east gate is a space of ten miles. This was our route through Peking; and every step presented some new object to arrest our attention. The streets are spacious, clean and commodious, well paved, and well regulated. An exact police is kept up; and as every public functionary, from the highest to the lowest, is attentive to the discharge of his duty, order, neatness and activity are every where perceptible. Large bodies of scavengers are employed in separate districts in removing every species of filth; and another class of men sprinkle the streets, to prevent the dust from incommoding passengers, or injuring the gaudy wares and elegant manufactures which every shop presents for sale.

In the capital, and indeed in almost every town in China, the pride of architectural elegance and embellishment seems to be chiefly displayed in the shops. The tradesmen wisely lay out the greatest expence in that apartment which brings them in the most profit; hence the shops in general are magnificent, while their domestic accommodations are neither numerous nor great. The houses here are low, but highly embellished in front, with galleries, paintings and golden characters. Fine pillars are erected at the doors of the shops, supporting a flag, which indicates the name and profession of the master of the house. These flags, with the intermixture of gilding, sculpture, and val-

able commodities which attract the eye every moment, give an idea of splendor, which fancy can scarcely enlarge.

The butchers shops appear to be supplied with excellent meat. On entering one of them, to satisfy our curiosity in regard to the pieces of meat, and the mode of cutting it up, which last is nearly the same as our own, we observed an earthen stove with a gridiron. The butcher construing our signs into a want of meat, began cutting off and broiling small slices, which he continued to supply us with till we were satisfied. Perhaps we might consume about a pound; and on producing a string of caxee, the only coin allowed to be current in China, he took off one conderon, or ten, as the price of his meat. In this manner I saw numbers feasting on beef and mutton.

In Pekin, as in every populous place in the world, numbers must be engaged in humble though useful trades in the streets. Many thousands here derive their livelihood from this source. These itinerant tradesmen, according to the nature of their business, either bear baskets over their shoulders, or carry a kind of pack. Street barbers are very numerous. These carry with them the implements of their trade, together with a chair, a small stove, and a water basin. Their customers sit down in the street, where the operation is performed with dispatch, and a mace is the general compliment to the operator. A pair of large steel tweezers, snapped with force gives the signal that the barber is at hand; and in a country where it is impossible that any person can entirely shave himself, if he complies with the established mode, this must be a lucrative trade.

Street auctioneers, apparently possessed of all the low eloquence and the vociferous exertions of that craft, present themselves frequently on a kind of platform.

the principal streets being of enormous length, are aided by arched gateways, under each of which some of the partial street is written in gilt characters.

These arches continually appearing, serve as natural objects for the eye to repose on. The cross streets are terminated by small latticed gates, shut during the night; while the principal ones are incessantly guarded by soldiers, who are armed with swords and whips, to quell any disturbance, or to correct irregularities.

As we have before observed, that the chief care and expense is laid out on the shops, and except in the variety of their embellishments, an uniformity prevails in the height and extent of their houses. Few private dwellings are more than one story high, and these are chiefly of wood. The imperial palace, however, the mansions of the mandarins, and the pagodas, are distinguished by their superior elevation, as well as their magnificence.

Lanquins are the fashionable vehicles of the great, and covered carts, drawn by a horse or a mule, serve the inferior classes.

An opinion has prevailed in Europe, that the Chinese women live secluded from view. The fact is otherwise: they frequently present themselves from the windows in front of their houses; and amid the immense concourse that were assembled to view our procession, perhaps there were more women in proportion than we should have seen in any principal town of Eu-

Some of the females of Peking in general possess delicate features, the effects of which they heighten by cosmetics. They also apply vermilion to the middle of their lips, which certainly is not an unattractive addition to their appearance. Their eyes are small, but very expressive; and their brilliancy is contrasted by a peak of black lac or silk, set with stones, which depends from the forehead to the insertion of the nose. Their feet appear

pear to be of the natural size. In fact, the women seem to enjoy as much liberty as is consistent with the delicacy of the sex ; nor is jealousy, as far as we could judge, a predominant passion among the men. On observing a crowd of women, we addressed them with the word Chou-au, or beautiful, on which they gathered round us with an air of modest politeness, examined the make and texture of our clothes, and appeared to be vastly entertained. They did not decline a gentle shake of the hand, on one of our party taking leave ; nor did the men who were present seem dissatisfied with our attention or their condescension.

In our way through the city, we met a funeral procession. The coffin was covered by a rich canopy, with silk curtains, highly ornamented, and hung with escutcheons. It was placed on a large bier, and had a great number of men to support it, who advanced with a slow and solemn step. A band of music followed, playing a kind of dirge ; and after them came the friends and relations of the deceased, in dresses of black and white.

Passing the eastern suburbs, we again entered a rich and beautiful country, and soon arrived at Yeumen-manyeumen, one of the Emperor's palaces, distant about five miles from the city. Here we found rather a scanty and indilferent refreshment ; but being much fatigued, the idea of rest was our most acceptable gratification.

**AN ACCOUNT OF SOME EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL
AND ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES IN POLAND; PAR-
TICULARLY OF THE WONDERFUL SALT MINES IN
THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CRACOW.**

[From The History of Poland, from its Origin as a Na-
tion, to the Commencement of the Year 1795.]

AMONG the natural Curiosities of Poland, must be reckoned the wild men that have been found in the woods of that country. The frequent incursions of the Tartars and other barbarous nations, who often bore off whole villages of people into slavery, probably forced the women to carry their children into the woods for safety, and, in case of farther pursuit, to leave them behind; for they are frequently found among bears and other wild beasts, by whom they are nourished, and taught to feed like them. Such beings have been frequently found in the woods of both Poland and Germany, divested of almost all the properties of humanity, except the form. Those that have been taken went generally upon all fours, though sometimes they stood upright. They had not the use of speech at first, but were taught to speak when brought into towns, and used kindly; retaining no memory of their former savage lives when they came to be humanized, and made conversible by cultivation.

The salt mines of the country are striking objects of natural curiosity. These are wonderful caverns, several hundred yards deep, at the bottom of which are many intricate windings and labyrinths. Out of these are dug four different kinds of salts; one extremely hard, like crystal, another, softer, but clearer; a third, white, but brittle; these are all brackish; but the fourth is somewhat fresher. These four kinds are dug in different mines near the city of Cracow; on one side of them is a stream of salt water; and on the other

one of flesh. The revenue arising from these and other salt-mines is very considerable, and formed part of the royal revenue, till they were seized by the emperor, being situated within the provinces which he dismembered from Poland; the annual average profit of that of Wielitka was 3,500,000 Polish florins, or 97,222l. 4s. 6d. sterling. The latter, indeed, is the most considerable salt-mine in the world, and from it a great part of the continent is supplied with that article. Wielitka is a small town about eight miles from Cracow: the mine is excavated in a ridge of hills at the northern extremity of the chain which joins to the Carpathian mountains, and has been wrought above 600 years, for they are mentioned in the Polish annals so early as 1237 under Boleslaus the Chaste, and not then as a new discovery: how much earlier they were known cannot be ascertained.

There are eight openings or descents into this mine, six in the field, and two in the town itself, which are mostly used for letting down the workmen, and taking up the salt; the others being chiefly used for letting in wood and other necessaries.

The openings are five feet square, and about four wide; they are lined throughout with timber, and at the top of each there is a large wheel with a rope as thick as a cable, by which things are let down and drawn up; and this is worked by a horse. When a stranger has the curiosity to see the works, he must descend by one of these holes; he is first to put on a miner's coat over his clothes, and then being led to the mouth of the hole by a miner, who serves for a guide, the miner fastens a smaller rope to the large one, and ties it about himself; he sits in this, and taking the stranger in his lap, gives the sign to be let down.

When several go down together, the custom is, that when the first is let down about three yards the wheel stops, and another miner takes another rope, ties himself, takes another in his lap, and descends about three
ya d

yards farther; the wheel then stops for another pair, and so on till the whole company are sent, then the wheel is again worked, and the whole string of adventurers are let down together. It is no uncommon thing for forty people to go down in this manner. When the wheel is finally set a-going, it never stops till they are all down; but the descent is very slow and gradual, and it is a very uncomfortable time, while they all recollect that their lives depend on the goodness of the rope. They are carried down a narrow and dark well to the depth of six hundred feet perpendicular; this is in reality an immense depth, but the terror and tediousness of the descent makes it appear to most people vastly more than it is. As soon as the first miner touches the ground at the bottom, he slips out of the rope and sets his companion upon his legs, and the rope continues descending till all the rest do the same.

The place where they are set down is perfectly dark, but the miners strike fire and light a small lamp, by means of which (each taking the stranger he has care of by the arm) they lead them through a number of strange passages and meanders, all descending lower and lower, till they come to certain ladders by which they descend an immense depth, and this through passages perfectly dark. The damp, cold, and darkness of these places, and the horror of being so many yards under ground, generally make strangers heartily repent before they get thus far; but when at bottom they are well rewarded for their pains, by a light that could never have been expected after so much horror.

At the bottom of the last ladder the stranger is received in a small dark cavern, walled up perfectly close on all sides. To increase the terror of the scene, it is usual for the guide to pretend the utmost terror on the apprehension of his lamp going out, declaring they *must perish in the mazes of the mine if it did*. When arrived in this dreary chamber, he puts out his light

as if by accident, and after much cant catches the stranger by the hand and drags him through a narrow creek into the body of the mine, when there bursts once upon his view, a world, the lustre of which scarcely to be imagined. It is a spacious plain, containing a whole people, a kind of subterraneous republic, with houses, carriages, roads, &c. This is wholly scooped out of one vast bed of salt, which is all a hard rock, as bright and glittering as crystal, and the whole space before him is formed of lofty arched vaults, supported by columns of salt, and roofed and floored with the same, so that the columns and indeed the whole fabric, seem composed of the purest crystal.

They have many public lights in this place, continually burning for the general use, and the blaze those reflected from every part of the mine, give more glittering prospect than any thing above ground can possibly exhibit. Were this the whole beauty of the spot, it were sufficient to attract our wonder; this is only a small part. The salt (though generally clear and bright as crystal) is in some places tinged with all the colours of precious stones, as blue, yellow, purple, and green; there are numerous columns wholly composed of these kinds, and they look like those of rubies, emeralds, amethysts, and sapphires, and a radiance which the eye can hardly bear, and has given many people occasion to compare it with the supposed magnificence of heaven.

Beside the variety of forms in these vaults, arches, and columns, which are framed as they are the salt for the purpose of keeping up the rock is a vast variety of others, grotesque and finely the work of nature, and these are generally covered with the purest and brightest salt.

The roofs of the arches are in many places *salt, hanging pendent from the top in the form of icicles, and having all the hues and colours of the rainbow; the walks are covered with various*

same kind, and the very floors, when not too rotten and battered, are covered with globules of some sort of beautiful materials.

Various parts of this spacious plain stand the huts of miners and families, some standing single, and in clusters like villages. They have very little communication with the world above ground, and hundreds of people are born and live all their lives here.

In the midst of this plain lies the great road to the mouth of the mine. This road is always filled with carriages loaded with masses of salt out of the mine, and carrying them to the surface. The drivers of these carriages are all merry and contented, and the salt looks like a load of gems. The men kept here are a very great number, and when they go down, they never see the day-light again; but the men take frequent occasions of going up to breathe the fresh air. The instruments principally used by the miners are pick axes, hammers, and so on; with these they dig out the salt in form of cylinders, each of many hundred weight. This is the most convenient method of getting them out of the mine, and as soon as they are got above ground, they are broken into smaller pieces, and sent to the surface where they are ground to powder. The finest sort of the salt is frequently cut into toys, and often into the form of real crystal. This hard kind makes a great deal of the floor of the mine; and what is most singular in the whole place is, that there runs constantly under this, and through a large part of the mine, a stream of fresh water, sufficient to supply the inhabitants and their horses, so that they need not have any communication with the world above ground. The horses usually grow blind as they have been some little time in the mine, but they do as well for service afterward as before.

After

After admiring the wonders of this amazing is no very comfortable remembrance to the that he is to go back again through the same way he came, and indeed the journey is not mter than the prospect; the only means of getting by the rope, and little more ceremony is used journey than in the drawing up of a piece of iron.

The salt dug from this mine is called Zi green salt, but for what reason it is difficult to mine, its colour being an iron grey; when put it has a dirty ash colour, like what we call brimstone. The mine appears to be inexhaustible, as will be conceived from the following account of its dimensions, given by Mr Coxe: its known breadth is 1115 feet, its length 6691 feet, and depth 74 however, is to be understood only of the part has been actually worked; as to the real depth longitudinal extent to the mine, it is not possible to conjecture.

Under the mountains adjoining to Kiow, frontiers of Russia, and in the deserts of Poland several catacombs, or subterranean vaults, were anciently used for burying places, and where a number of human bodies are still preserved though interred many ages since, having been embalmed, and become neither so hard nor so brittle as the Egyptian mummies. Among them are two in the habits they used to wear. It is thought this preserving quality is owing to the nature of the soil, which is dry and sandy.

Of antiquities Poland can boast of but few, as Sarmatia was never perfectly known to the Poles themselves.

Its artificial curiosities also are not numerous, consisting chiefly of the gold, silver, and enamelled vessels presented by the kings and prelates of Poland, preserved in the cathedral of Gnesna.

THE CALEDONIAN BEE.

84

JAMBUICS ON T. PAINE,

BY MR PIRRIE OF NEWBURGH.

TO THOMAS PAINE IN PRISON.

H Liberty! Thou'rt a sad Gipsy!
With strong drink surety thou wast tipsey
day thou gav'st up Thomas Paine,
him bound in tyrants' chain!
All his toil is this the end?
Is thy kindness to thy friend?
For thy sake, in warm devotion,
cross'd the vast Atlantic ocean,
gave all nations liberty——
Laws of God, and men set free!
Thomas Paine! Hadst thou but serv'd
God, nor from his precepts swerv'd;
t thou him serv'd with half the zeal,
re with you've serv'd the vile *Canaille*;
freedom, hadst thou understood,
erty to do what's good;
that a freedom to do evil,
t the freedom of the devil.
rue's paths hadst thou but trod,
ur'd the King, and fear'd thy God;
hadst thou known that wisdom pays
peace the man that keeps her ways;
'n had not left thee thus forlorn
ch vile Jacobine the scorn;
prison thou hadst still been free,
a true son of liberty.
t now a prisoner enslav'd,
l true Liberty bereav'd,
rimes and follies unrepented,
't die of all men unlamented—

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Ths

The British mob, the Cordeliere,
 The Jacobine, yea Rober'spierre;
 Thy Brother-Blacks will thee despise,
 And view thy fate with tearless eyes.
 Then thou shalt know the end of sin—
 The Gallows or the Guillotine:
 And what's beyond?—Behold a pit!
 —A certain perf'nage rules in it—
 There, bound in an eternal chain,
 Thou'lt know the proper place of *Pain*.

THOMAS PAINE IN PRISON—PUBLISHING I
 AGAINST 'RELIGION.

OLD Satan from the pit discharg'd,
 To roam o'er all the earth enlarg'd,
 Oft publish'd lies—meant to deceive
 The dupes, who the false tale believe;
 Yet (as the holy volumes tell)
 When he shall be shut up in hell—
 When to the dark abyfs confin'd,
 No more he'll tempt the human kind;
 By serpent-wiles he'll cheat no more,
 Nor fright us by his lion-roar.
 But Thomas Paine, that worthless Pagan,
 More wicked than infernal dragon,
 Free, or confin'd employs his time
 To plan or perpetrate a crime.
 This younger De'il, more artful rather
 And more mischievous than his father,
 Tho' bound in a Parisian cell—
 An emblem of the lowest hell—
 Tho' now from haunts of men he's driven,
Deceives mankind, outrages heav'n—
First on the laws of men he trod,
And now he spurns the laws of God—

THE CALEDONIAN BEE.

Pours from his pit blasphemous lies,
Volumes of smoke to blind our eyes,
And, under the most sly pretences,
He cheats mankind out of their senses.
—Thus a young Fairy-wicked elf—
Out'devils th' aged devil himself!

ON THE REASON OF THOMAS PAINE'S IMPRISONMENT.

IS Thomas Paine in a French prison?
What has he done? Pray, What's the reason?
I'll tell thee, friend—and learn from thence
How strange the ways of Providence!—
This foe to kings, this mighty man,
This violent staunch republican—
Who volumes wrote to prove a king
A hurtful or an useless thing—
Because he would not join the rage,
That doom'd poor Lewis to the stage,
Or for his murder saw no reason—
Now for a *king's sake* rots in prison!

AN ACCOUNT OF

HERMAN OF UNNA: *a Series of Adventures of the Fifteenth Century, in which the Proceedings of the Secret Tribunal, under the Emperors Winceslaus and Sigismund, are delineated. Written in German by Professor Kramer. 3 Vols 12mo.*

(From the Critical Review.)

FOR this singular and interesting novel we are indebted to the pen of professor Kramer, the author.

of many literary productions. It has for its ground work the account of an institution of which the traces are found in history, though so obscure and imperfect that its very name is probably known to but few. This institution is *the secret tribunal, or free courts and judges of Westphalia*,—a most extraordinary court which is first mentioned as an establishment public known in the year 1211, and which, towards the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century, suddenly rose to power so formidable as to strike terror into all Germany. It consisted at that time of more than a hundred thousand members, taken from all ranks and professions, who were bound by a tremendous oath to pursue and put to death any man or woman condemned by the tribunal, though their near friend or relation. Their jurisdiction was exercised under the veil of the most impenetrable secrecy, they were not known except to one another; so that the unhappy man who had become obnoxious to them was surrounded with invisible spies, whom he ate and drank and conversed with without suspicion, while the same time their eyes were upon his most indifferent actions, and their dagger was pointed at his breast. As it is probable that no institution, however absurd and oppressive in its progress, was ever begun without a view to utility, it is to be presumed that this tribunal was well calculated in its origin to remedy the imperfect administration of justice through the German empire, and to execute its decrees with a celerity and impartiality which could cause the greatest criminals to tremble. By degrees, however, it grew so formidable and corrupt, that there was no safety for persons of birth and fortune, but by being admitted into the order. Every prince had some free judges in his council, many princes sought admission themselves, and in those days, more gentlemen were free judges than have since been free masons. By degrees, as the princes acquired more power in their respective dom-

"Run to the princess of Ratibor, and tell her tell her only yet tell her all: describe to her my distressed situation: let her advise me what to do. God only knows what has brought on me this calamity."

The young woman went, and soon returned, bringing back for answer that the princess knew no such person.

In like manner Ida sent to several other ladies of the court, and equally to no purpose. She then recollected the duke of Bavaria, and the count of Wirtemberg, who had always shewn a regard for her. To them she sent also, and received for answer, that she must have recourse to God, if her conscience were pure: as to advice, they could give her none, except that of not failing to appear in compliance with the citation, as, at any rate her life was at stake.

"Appear!" said Ida: "where must I appear? Did you ask where the secret tribunal is held?"

The girl was silent.

"My life too at stake!" exclaimed the unfortunate Ida, after a long and gloomy silence. "Heavens! what have I done? Am I not innocent?"

"God send you may be:" answered her woman, sobbing.

"Yes, I call Heaven to witness that I am. I swear it by him who lives for ever."

Having remained some time on her knees, covering her face with her hands, and seemingly in prayer, she at length arose, and continued thus:—"What said the count of Wirtemberg? Was it not that I must seek consolation from God?" Be it so. "God has already comforted me; he will comfort me still more by the mouth of his ministers. Give me my hood: I will go to church, and confess myself. The reverend father John will tell me what to do."

"Oh! do not run such a risk: the people are excited against you, and may do you some mischief."

"Give

"Give me my hood: I may risk every thing, for what have I to lose?"

"No doubt it will be useless for me to attend you."

"Do as you please."

Ida set off, without once looking round her. She muffled herself up as much as possible in her hood, that she might not be known. At every corner she heard her name coupled with imprecations. The people seemed better informed than herself of what she was accused. The appellations of wretch, criminal, sorceress, passed from mouth to mouth without further explanation: at last she gathered from some expressions that dropped from a company walking before her, that the crime with which she was charged was committed against her dearest friend, her adored Sophia. More than once she was near sinking to the earth, her legs failed her, and she was obliged to lean against the wall.

When she arrived at the church, where she sought counsel and consolation from the only friend she had left, her confessor, night was advancing. Silently she passed along the gloomy cloisters of the hallowed fane, and placed herself in an obscure corner, to wait for father John. Whether this father John were the famous confessor of the empress, St John Nepomucenes, whose name is still so celebrated for his discretion, our memoirs do not inform us: St Nepomucenes himself, however, could not have given more striking proofs of his love of taciturnity, than did our father John, when this afflicted sinner, or saint let us rather call her, laid open to his view the inmost recesses of her heart.

She concealed nothing from him; she wept, she sighed, she asked his counsel . . . and still he was silent. She urgently implored him to bestow on her one word, one simple word of consolation. After a long pause, he ventured to say: "Go; clear yourself from the crime of which you are accused, and then I will grant you absolution."

"But

"But what must I do? I am cited to the bar of justice by I know not whom; I am to make my appearance I know not where."

"Appear."

"And who will be my judges?"

"Those terrible unknown mortals, who render justice in secret."

"Where do they assemble?"

"Every where, and no where."

"Ida bathed in tears, ceased to question this flinty-hearted priest; and he rose to go away."

"Have pity on me! have pity on me!" cried she, holding him by his gown: "it is now night: grant me an asylum till the morning in this convent, or give me at least a guide to conduct me home in safety."

"The holy sisters who dwell here will not receive you, nor will any one accompany you."

"Ida covered her face with her hood, and wept afresh. A moment after she looked round and found herself alone. The great lamp suspended from the centre of the church shed a feeble light. Rising, she walked with trembling steps through the winding of the sacred vaults, and by the least frequented streets of the city, till she arrived at her own habitation. She no longer wept; a kind of torpid insensibility had seized her faculties. She called to her servant to bring a light: no one answered. She entered the anti-chamber, and the apartments of her women: they were empty—"I am totally abandoned, then:" said she, as she entered her own chamber. "Heavens! how have I deserved this fate? Is there no difference between accusation and conviction? Am I in reality guilty? They say, that it is possible to sin without knowing it. Yes, yes: it must be so, and I am certainly a guilty wretch, since every one considers me as such, and the holy father John has refused me absolution."

‘Ida was in that terrible situation, from which is but a step to madness and despair, when an indistinct noise in the anti-chamber opened, and some one called her by her name.’

“Who is there? and what is thy errand in a voice more of alarm and horror than

“Ida! my poor unhappy Ida!” cried the stranger, in accents of the most tender alarm.

‘Ida rose from the floor, on which she lay. The figure, which was then discernible, holding the lantern it carried, approached nearer.’

“Who art thou? Art thou one of those unknown beings, who render justice in the night?”

“Do you then no longer know me, my daughter? know your father?” cried the person, and saying this, he rendered the light more vivid, threw off his cloak, and clasped her in his embrace.

“My father, my saviour! angel sent from heaven, were the words she had just time to articulate, when she fainted in his arms.” Vol. i. p. 221.

Munster, upon inquiring into the nature of the fair, gives the following account of the matter.

“By unexpected good luck I found a comrade in the army, the good Walter, who had heard me speak, who at the surprize of the misfortune to lose his hand, and the consequence obliged to quit the profession of arms, told me a great many circumstances of his trial, but his discourse was so obscure, with broken expressions, and half formed sentences, that I know not what to think of him. he informed me, persons of various descriptions, and their esquires, citizens as well as nobles, were summoned. Perhaps he belongs to it himself, however, as it may, he assured me, that the summoners were commonly obliged to bring before them the persons who

it was rare for a culprit to appear on the first on; that they who waited for a second, or a were apprehended wherever they were found; those who appeared at the first, as you, my dear will do, had the advantage of inspiring a presumption of their innocence, and were treated with greater . And finally, that the only way of discovering : the secret tribunal assembled, was to repair, quarters of an hour after midnight, to that part : town where four streets meet, and where was s to be found a person who would lead the accu- mind-folded before the judges.

thanked him for his information, and told him you would carefully observe his directions, and I was determined to accompany you. Walter, this, looked me stedfastly in the face, and asked ere one of them. Not knowing what was his I made no answer. He looked at me again with eater earnestness, uttering some incoherent words I did not understand. Still I was silent. ' Well,' ed he after a moment's pause, ' we shall see whe- ou will be permitted to accompany her. At any- however, you may be certain she will arrive in at the place of destination; the rest depends on nocence."

hence could proceed the sort of tranquillity, this mysterious tale of Munster imparted to Ida? tain it is that she felt relieved from the load that fted her, spoke of her situation with composure, d arrangements respecting the manner in which ould conduct herself, and sought to penetrate the ity in which she was involved. It seemed no impossible to her to support her misfortune, to er accusers, and yet survive the shock.

as it that Ida really discovered reasons for hope it she had heard? Or was it with her, as with a ude of others who sink at the first gust of an ap- ing storm, but gradually lift up their heads, as the

the object of their terror becomes familiar to them. Or was it, lastly, that there are benevolent geniuses ready to administer to their favourites, when their sufferings become too poignant, and mingle in their bitterness some drops of heavenly consolation?

‘Whatever were the cause, Ida suddenly became tranquil; she enjoyed during the night the peaceful slumbers of innocence, while her father sat watch by her pillow, and for the two following days remained in the same happy state.

‘At length the night, lately so much dreaded, approached, but brought with it no other terrors. What a light supper, which the old man had prepared, assisted by a glass of wine, were sufficient to cheer them. Could their enemies have witnessed the serene faces of these two victims of so cruel a fate, it would have inspired them with sensations of envy: their conversation was even gay.

‘Time passed on. The clock struck twelve, but they scarcely seemed to notice it. “When the day is over yon steeple, it will be time for us to be gone,” said Munster, looking out of the window. Their conversation, however, presently slackened, and at last ceased. The fears of Ida began to return.—“My heart beats!” said she, laying her hand on her bosom. She walked up and down the room with agitation.—“Where,” said she, “is the moon now?”—“It is . . . Take your hood my child, and let us go out.”—“Yet one moment,” she replied: and on her knees she sighed a short prayer, while Munster re-echoed her sighs. She then put on her hood, and they hurried out of the house.

‘Silently they walked through the streets in which not a person was to be seen. The knees of Ida trembled with cold, while her cheeks were flushed with crimson fever. They arrived at the great street of *St Bartholomew’s*, where they met four large street lamps, and then, *going to the extremities of the city.* “Behold,

it, that there might be no impediment in my in case of an attack in the night, either from the river or the land; for I discovered by this time, that this isthmus, from its remote situation and fruitfulness, was resorted to by bears and wolves. Having armed myself in the best manner I could, I charged on, and proceeded to reconnoitre my camp and adjacent grounds; when I discovered that the peninsula and ~~at the distance of about two hundred yards~~ my incampment, on the land side, ~~have~~ ~~the~~ cypress swamp, covered with water, which ~~was~~ was joined to the shore of the little bay, and approached the marshes surrounding the lagoon; so that I was confined to an islet exceedingly circumfenced, and I found there was no other retreat for me in case of an attack, but by either ascending one of the large oaks, or pushing off with my boat.

It was by this time dusk, and the alligators had by this time ceased their roar, when I was again alarmed by a multivocal noise that seemed to be in my harbour, therefore engaged my immediate attention. Returning to my camp, I found it undisturbed, and then I proceeded on to the extreme point of the promontory, where I saw a scene new and surprising, which at first threw my senses into such a tumult, that it was some time before I could comprehend what was the matter; however, I soon accounted for the prodigious assembling of crocodiles at this place, which exceeded everything of the kind I had ever heard of.

Now shall I express myself so as to convey an adequate idea of it to the reader, and at the same time I raising suspicions of my veracity! Should I say, the river (in this place) from shore to shore, and upwards near half a mile above and below me, appears to be one solid bank of fish, of various kinds, pushing through this narrow pass of St Juan's into the little bay, on their return down the river, and that the ~~tors were in such incredible numbers, and so close~~ together

together from shore to shore, that it would have been easy to have walked across on their heads, had the animals been harmless? What expressions can sufficiently declare the shocking scene that for some minutes continued, while this mighty army of fish were forcing pass? During this attempt, thousands, I may say hundreds of thousands, of them were swallowed by devouring alligators. I have seen an alligator take out of the water several great fish at a time, and squeeze them betwixt his jaws, while the tails of great trout flapped about his eyes as he swallowed them. The horrid noise of their closing jaws, their plunging amidst the broiling banks of fire, and rising with their prey some feet upright above water, and the floods of water and blood rushing from their mouths, and the clouds of vapour issuing from their wide nostrils, were truly frightful. This continued at intervals during the night, as the came to the pass. After this fight, shocking and tremendous as it was, I found myself somewhat easier and more reconciled to my situation; being convinced that their extraordinary assemblage here was owing to this annual feast of fish; and that they were so employed in their own element, that I had little occasion to fear their paying me a visit.

It being now almost night, I returned to my camp where I had left my fish broiling, and my kettle of rice stewing; and having with me oil, pepper, salt, and excellent oranges hanging in abundance over my head—a valuable substitute for vinegar—I sat down and regaled myself cheerfully. Having finished my past, I rekindled my fire for light, and while I was wiping the notes of my past day's journey, I was suddenly roused with a noise behind me towards the mainland. I sprang upon my feet, and listening, I distinctly heard some creature wading in the water of the *isthmus*. I seized my gun, and went cautiously from my camp, directing my steps toward the noise: and

anced about thirty yards, I halted behind a
of orange trees, and soon perceived two very
rs, which had made their way through the
d had landed in the grove, about one hundred
tance from me, and were advancing towards
aited until they were within thirty yards of
there began to snuff and look towards my
I snapped my piece, but it flashed, upon
ey turned about and galloped off, plunging
he water and swamp, never halting, as I sup-
il they reached fast land, as I could hear
ing and plunging a long time. They did not
o return again; nor was I molested by any
ture, except being occasionally awakened by
ping of owls, screaming of bitterns, or the
s running amongst the leaves.

ood-rat is a very curious animal. It is not
size of the domestic rat; of dark-brown of
our; its tail slender and shorter in proportion,
ed thinly with short hair. It is singular with
its ingenuity and great labour in the con-
of its habitation, which is a conical pyramid
ee or four feet high, constructed with dry
which it collects with great labour and per-
, and piles up without any apparent order;
re so interwoven with one another, that it
se a bear, or wild-cat, sometimes to pull one
astles to pieces, and allow the animals suffi-
: to secure a retreat with their young.

oise of the crocodiles kept me awake the
art of the night; but when I arose in the mor-
trary to my expectations, there was perfect
ry few of them to be seen, and those were
the shore. Yet I was not able to suppress
and apprehensions of being attacked by them;
; and, indeed, yesterday's combat with them,
inding I came off in a manner victorious, or
ade a safe retreat, had left sufficient impres-

sion on my mind to damp my courage ; and it seemed so much for one of my strength, being alone in a very small boat, to encounter such collected danger. To pursue my voyage up the river, and be obliged every evening to pass such dangerous defiles, appeared to me as perilous as running the gauntlet betwixt two rows of Indians armed with knives and firebrands. I, however, resolved to continue my voyage one day longer, if I possibly could with safety, and then return down the river, should I find the like difficulties to oppose. Accordingly, I got every thing on board, charged my gun, and set sail cautiously along shore. As I passed by Battle lagoon, I began to tremble and keep a good look out ; when suddenly a huge alligator rushed out of the reeds, and with a tremendous roar came up, and darted as swift as an arrow under my boat, emerging upright on my lee quarter, with open jaws, and belching water and smoke that fell upon me like rain in a hurricane. I laid soundly about his head with my club, and beat him off ; and after plunging and darting about my boat, he went off on a straight line through the water, seemingly with the rapidity of lightning, and entered the cape of the lagoon. I now employed my time to the very best advantage in paddling close along shore, but could not forbear looking now and then behind me, and presently perceived one of them coming up again. The water of the river, hereabouts, was shoal and very clear : the monster came up with the usual roar and menaces, and passed close by the side of my boat, when I could distinctly see a young brood of alligators, to the number of one hundred or more, following after her in a long train. They kept close together in a column without straggling off to the one side or the other : the young appeared to be of an equal size, about fifteen inches in length, almost black, with pale yellow transverse wavyed clouds or blotches, much like rattlesnakes in colour. I now lost sight of my enemy again.

Still keeping close along shore, on turning a point or projection of the river bank, at once I beheld a great number of hillocks, or small pyramids, resembling hay-cocks, ranged like an encampment along the banks. They stood fifteen or twenty yards distant from the water, on a high marsh, about four feet perpendicular above the water. I knew them to be the nests of the crocodile, having had a description of them before; and now expected a furious and general attack, as I saw several large crocodiles swimming abreast of these buildings. These nests being so great a curiosity to me, I was determined at all events immediately to land and examine them. Accordingly, I ran my bark on shore at one of their landing places, which was a sort of nick or little dock, from which ascended a sloping path, or road, up to the edge of the meadow, where their nests were; most of them were deserted, and the great thick whitish egg-shells lay broken and scattered upon the ground round about them.

The nests or hillocks are of the form of an obtuse cone, four feet high, and four or five feet in diameter at their bases; they are constructed with mud, grass, and herbage. At first they lay a floor of this kind of tempered mortar upon the ground, on which they deposit a layer of eggs, and upon this a stratum of mortar, seven or eight inches in thickness, and then another layer of eggs; and in this manner, one stratum upon another, nearly to the top. I believe they commonly lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest: these are hatched, I suppose, by the heat of the sun; and, perhaps, the vegetable substances mixed with the earth, being acted upon by the sun, may cause a small degree of fermentation, and so increase the heat in those hillocks. The ground, for several acres about these nests, shewed evident marks of a continual resort of alligators; the grass was every where beaten down, hardly a blade of straw was left standing; whereas all about, at a distance, it was five or six feet high, and as thick as it could grow together. The female, as I im-

gine, carefully watches her own nest of eggs until they are all hatched; or, perhaps, while she is attending her own brood, she takes under her care and protection as many as she can get at one time, either from her own particular nest, or others: but certain it is that the young are not left to shift for themselves; for I have had frequent opportunities of seeing the female alligator leading about the shores her train of young ones, just as a hen does her brood of chickens; and she is equally assiduous and courageous in defending the young which are under her care, and providing for their subsistence; and when she is basking upon the warm banks, with her brood around her, you may hear the young ones continually whining and barking like young puppies. I believe but few of a brood live to the years of full growth and magnitude, as she feeds on the young as long as they can make prey of them.

The alligator, when full grown, is a very large and terrible creature, and of prodigious strength, activity and swiftness in the water. I have seen them twenty feet in length, and some are supposed to be twenty-two or twenty-three feet. Their body is as large as that of a horse; their shape exactly resembles that of a lizard except their tail, which is flat or cuniform, being compressed on each side, and gradually diminishing from the abdomen to the extremity; which, with the whole body, is covered with horny plates, or squammæ, impenetrable when on the body of the live animal, even to a rifle ball, except about their head and just behind their fore-legs or arms, where, it is said, they are only vulnerable. The head of a full grown one is about three feet, and the mouth opens nearly the same length; their eyes are small in proportion, and set sunk deep in the head, by means of the prominency of the brows; the nostrils are large, inflated and prominent on the top; so that the head in the water resembles, at a distance, a great chunk of wood floating

Only the upper-jaw moves, which they raise perpendicular, so as to form a right angle with the other one. In the fore-part of the upper-jaw, on each side, just under the nostrils, are two very large, strong teeth or tusks, not very sharp, but rather the shape of a cone: these are as white as the finest ivory, and are not covered by any skin or lips, always in sight, which gives the creature a frightful appearance: in the lower-jaw are holes opposite to the teeth, to receive them; when they clap their jaws together, it causes a surprising noise, like that which is made by forcing a heavy plank with violence against a hard ground, and may be heard at a great distance. What is yet more surprising to a stranger, is the awfully loud and terrifying roar, which they are capable of making, especially in the spring season, during their nesting time. It most resembles very heavy distant thunder, not only shaking the air and waters, but causing the earth to tremble; and when hundreds and thousands are roaring at the same time, you can scarcely be persuaded but that the whole globe is violently and dangerously agitated.

The old champion, who is perhaps absolute sovereign of the little lake or lagoon—when fifty less than himself is obliged to content themselves with swelling and surging in little coves round about—darts forth from his rocky coverts all at once, on the surface of the water in a right line; at first seemingly as rapid as lightning, but gradually more slowly, till he arrives at the shore of the lake, when he stops. He now swells himself by drawing in wind and water through his nostrils, which causes a loud sonorous rattling in the throat for near a minute, but it is immediately forced out again through his mouth and nostrils with a loud brandishing his tail in the air, and the vapour issuing from his nostrils like smoke. At other times, when swollen to an extent ready to burst, his whole tail lifted up, he spins or twirls round on the surface

surface of the water. He acts his part like an Indian chief when rehearsing his feats of war; and then retiring, the exhibition is continued by others who dare to step forth, and strive to excel each other, to gain the attention of the favourite female.

Having gratified my curiosity at this general breeding-place and nursery of crocodiles, I continued my voyage up the river without being greatly disturbed by them.

NATIONAL PHYSIOGNOMY.

TRANSLATED FROM LAVATER.

THAT there is national physiognomy, as well as national character, is undeniable. Whoever doubts this fact, can never have observed men of different nations, nor compared the inhabitants of the extreme confines of any two. Compare a negroe and an Englishman, a native of Lapland and an Italian, a Frenchman and an Inhabitant of Terra del Fuego. Examine their forms, countenances, characters, and minds. Their difference will be easily seen, though it will sometimes prove very difficult to describe it scientifically.

It seems probable, that we shall discover what is national in the countenance better from the sight of an individual first, than of a whole people; at least, so it appears to me, from my own experience. Individual countenances discover more the characteristic of a whole nation, than a whole nation does that which is national in individuals.

FRENCH

FRENCH PHYSIOGNOMONICAL CHARACTER.

FROM THE SAME.

AM least able to characterise the French. They have no trait so bold as the English, nor so minute as the Germans. I know them, chiefly, by their teeth and their laugh. The French class is that of the dancing, in the temperament of nations. Frivolous, levelling, and ostentatious, the Frenchman forgets not inoffensive parade till old age has made him wile. At all times disposed to enjoy life, he is the best of companions. He pardons himself much, and therefore pardons others, if they will but grant that they are Frenchers, and he is a Frenchman. His gait is dancing, speech without accent, and his ear incurable. His imagination pursues the consequence of small things to the rapidity of the moment-hand of a stop-watch, seldom gives those loud, strong, reverberating strokes, which announce new discoveries to the world. Simplicity is his inheritance. His countenance is open, and his looks, at first sight, a thousand pleasant, amiable suggestions. Silent he cannot be, either with eye, tongue, or nature. His eloquence is often deafening, but his good humour casts a veil over all his failings. His form is usually distinct from that of other nations, and difficult to describe. No other has so little of the firm or solid traits, or so much motion. He is all appearance, no substance: therefore, the first impression seldom deceives, but declares who and what he is. His imagination is incapable of high flights, and the sublime interests are to him offence. Hence his dislike of what is antique, in art or in literature; his bad ear for fine music; his blindness to the higher beauties of painting. His last most marking trait is, that he is ashamed at every thing; and cannot comprehend how possible for men to be otherwise than they are at

DUTCH

DUTCH PHYSIOGNOMONICAL CHAR

FROM THE SAME.

THE Dutch I discover by the rotundity of and the weakness of the hair. A Dutchman tranquil, patient, confined, and appears to nothing. His walk and eye are long silent; and of his company seems scarcely to produce a thing. He is little troubled by the tide of passions; he contemplates unmoved the parading streams of time, his passions failing before his eyes. Quiet and content are his gods; those arts, therefore, which call for these blessings, alone employ his faculties. His political and commercial, have originated in a desire of security which maintains him in the possession of what he has gained. He is tolerant in all things, to opinion, if he be but left peaceably to enjoy his property, and to assemble at the meeting-house. The character of the ant is so applicable to the Dutch that to this literature itself conforms in Holland. Their poetical powers, exerted in great works or foreign to this nation. They endure pleasure and the perusal of poetry, but they produce none. The character of the United Provinces, and not of the Flemings. The jovial character is in the midway between the English and French. The characteristic of a Dutchman I believe, a high forehead, half-open eyes, hanging cheeks, wide open mouth, fleshy lip, and large ears.

INTER

INTERESTING ANECDOTE

OF A FRENCH ROYALIST AND A REPUBLICAN.

Translated from the Royalist's Memoirs.

BY FRANCIS ASHMORE, ESQ.

I Had been about three weeks in the army of La Vendee, and few days had passed without some skirmish, when the republicans made a sudden and impetuous attack on the post which it was my duty to defend. We opposed them valiantly for half the day, but were at length on the point of giving way to their superior numbers; when a happy diversion from one of our neighbouring posts, which marched to cut off the enemy's rear, threw their ranks into disorder, and put the republicans instantly to flight. Being now, in our turn, the assailants, we pursued them with ardour; and, for my part, I furiously followed after one of the fugitives, who appeared to be an officer.

In his precipitate flight, he threw himself into the most difficult ways, intersected with hedges and ditches: but my horse, seconding the ardour of his master, overleaped every thing with admirable adroitness. In spite, however, of all our efforts, my adversary gained on me in swiftness; and the rapidity of his flight had almost saved him, when the girth of his saddle gave way; and, throwing him on the ground, left him, without defence, to my fury. I raised high my sabre over him, and was about to cut him in two, when, turning towards me, with a calm and noble aspect—"Royalist," said he, shewing me, at the same time, that all that remained of his arms was the mere handle of his sword—"You can acquire little glory by my sacrifice! It is true, I confess, that the war which prevails between us, has entitled you to take, and leaves *me little hope of retaining, my life: yet, if there be*

an

any one whom you love on the earth, if there be an object to whom you ought to be dear, in the name of that person I ask it!"

At these unexpected words, my arm was arrested by enchantment; my fury was allayed; my heart softened: and the republican saved.

"Thou hast conquered," said I, in a loud voice. "Live, then, since thou hast found the road to thy heart. But, fly; for, if thou givest me time to reflect myself, thy death is inevitable!" He would not reply—"Fly," repeated I, with a renovated ardour which made him turn instantly pale; "and then I shall be left the remembrance of my King, should chace a fate that of my Mistress!"

- He disappeared; and I mournfully took the back to our camp, a prey to the agitation of conflicting passions.

This man had touched the harmonious chord of affection; and the sweet vibrations mollified the rigidity of my heart. Now, I applauded myself, for having suspended my vengeance for the sake of her who was most dear to me; and now I regretted my own weakness, and reproached myself with this republican's influence.

Shortly after, we made, in our turn, a grand attack on the republican posts, which was crowned with most brilliant success. I was in the van; and, the moment I perceived the enemy's line broken, no longer master of myself, I advanced before my men, according to our invariable custom, and abandoned myself to the pursuit of the flying enemy. Several of my companions pursued with equal ardour; and, overturning all that opposed our passage, we pushed forward without wisdom or reflection.

Our chief, in the mean time, who had no other intention than that of dislodging the republicans, satisfied with the advantages of the day, and finding his object accomplished, had ordered a retreat to be so-

it was in vain that the voice of our men, and the sound of our warlike music, invited us back; we continued the pursuit. Let me here remark, that confusion and impetuosity in the moment of victory is constantly seen, and is to be feared will long continue to be, the cause of all the reverse of fortune as happened in *La Vendée*, and the rock which proved fatal to so many glorious victories.

An invincible obstacle at length put an end to our progress: the banks of the *Loire* convinced us that we recoiled no farther. Our numbers had gradually diminished during our progress; and the flight of the fugitives led to reason most of those who were now left seemed, however, determined completely to follow me.

A delicious sentiment, ten thousand times more dangerous than my imprudent pursuit, rivetted me to these banks. My eyes began to distinguish, from thence, the most ravishing emotion, the sweet objects had charmed my placid infancy. I again beheld delightful spots which had so often contributed to my happiness. Those thick groves of trees, which long prodigally afforded me their peaceful umbrage, those distant spires, the lonely summits of which often proved the guides of my rural excursions, my attention fixed on the opposite shore, and my fondly extended towards those once happy

I was absorbed in the most perfect rapture; I gazed, entranced, at the sight of objects so dear.

For a moment, I seemed to find, in my heart, the felicities it had lost; I forgot all my present miseries. But, alas! I was awakened from this dreamy reverie, by a stroke the most horrible, and the most terrific.

I found myself suddenly seized and bound by the rebels; who, recovering from their panic, returned to occupy the ground which had been voluntarily abandoned by the Royalists. I was not the only

G.

imprudent.

imprudent; for I soon found myself in company with thirty other victims.

It would be difficult to describe all the ill-treatment we experienced, and the barbarous preparations made to aggravate the punishment for which we were reserved. They presently crowded us into a dark, crowded one on another, without affording us any refreshment; and our guards were ordered to keep us, without mercy, on the smallest noise being made among us. For the rest, they very humanely allowed us, that we should be shot next morning, as they mounted guard. The commander in chief, however, had fortunately been absent two or three days, and the officer he left durst not take our execution upon himself, because orders had been lately received from the army, always to reserve some prisoners, that they might be sent two and two to the neighbouring towns, for the sake of keeping the guillotine employed, and the inhabitants in a constant state of terror and suffering.

We were, therefore, spared for the present; but of the republicans having made an infernal plot, that we should conduce to the pleasure and amusement of the soldiers; they immediately prepared a punishment still less supportable than that with which we had originally been menaced. They drove, at the close of the day, to the camp, as many stakes as they had prisoners; these we were firmly bound, and from thence we were the miserable objects of the low ribaldry, pusillanimous insults, and unmanly blows, of their whole army.

Having dressed, in our presence, two figures, and covered them with the attributes of royalty and religion: to one of these they gave the title of King, and that of *Pope* to the other. In the middle of the camp raised a rostrum, where all who pleased were warranted to give proofs of their eloquence; those, especially, who were most fertile in insults. Judge what a *doomed* audience we were to hear, during the two days of this torment! One related the most gross indecencies

taunted, by the name of exploits, all the crimes which he had committed against us. He enumerated all the houses he had burned, the women he had drowned, and the infants whose throats he had cut. His recital made me shudder with horror! Some, on the contrary, pretended to depict virtue; and gravely harangued, on what they called our crimes and forfeitures: while others, and those were much the greatest number, joined derision the most atrocious to the most villainous barbarity.

They gave us, for our meals, only a morsel of black bread, and a single glass of water; which were delivered with mock parade. A herald preceded the distribution; proclaiming aloud, that all might now behold the splendid *feast* with which his Majesty King Louis XVII. entertained his loyal and faithful subjects. At other times, we received cuffs, of the head, which they dealt to all at once; or were saluted with pails of water, which they poured on our bare heads, notwithstanding the rigour of the season: felicitating us, that our Holy Father, the Pope, out of his abundant kindness, thus recompensed his faithful flock, by the renewal of those blessed sacraments, *baptism and confirmation!*

Should I attempt to describe all the humiliations and sufferings which they inflicted on us, the recital would never be ended. I had arrived towards the conclusion of my second day's sufferings, and prayed of Heaven, that he would be pleased to abridge them by my death; when I perceived, among the spectators who were constantly parading before us, a person whom I perfectly recollected was the very Republican whose life I had so recently granted. I saw that he also recognized me, for his countenance suddenly changed, when his eyes encountered mine. He presently disappeared; but soon returning; and stepping from the middle of the crowd, advanced opposite to where I was stationed: then, pointing at me with his finger—"Comrades,"

said he, smiling, to the soldiers, "Behold one denounce as a priest!—Certainly," continued, "is not just that a soldier of the Pope should be like a satellite of Kings: we must not grant honour of being shot, but rather deliver him in sacred water which reclaims him."

It is to be remembered, that priests and women in general drowned.

"These holy banditti," he proceeded, "proach us with being unjust. It is proper to them that we know how to make a due distribution of justice; and, for my own part, I am resolved that it shall be my business to obtain a redress of wrongs." He then departed, amidst the loud applause of the multitude, who recommended him to the persecutions.

In the mean time, I dreaded no augmentation of evil from this adventure, notwithstanding the language of the officer: and was impatiently waiting for the event, when I perceived him, at night, in the dungeon in which we were every evening confined. He produced to the gaoler an order for exchange of prison; and, renewing his insulting speeches to me away. Hardly, however, was I in his hands, when he had quitted the dungeon, when he changed his language. "My friend," said he, "be of courage: this is my happy hour; for, O how full is gratitude! I will either save you, or we will perish together." Then, stripping off his leather riding coat, he discovered a coarser garment, which he made me instantly take; and, placing on my head a red cap, which he drew from his pocket, "You must profit," said he, "by the darkness of night; and forget not, in any extremity, that you are my servant. I have prepared every thing for your escape, and hope to succeed. I have no duty to perform till to-morrow morning; in the mean time, I can manage well enough all that will be necessary."

have taken care to tell several of my comrades, meant to pass the night with some of those accents which our long winter quarters have pressed on the other side the river.

Again the rear of the army, we were under the necessity of passing a prodigious number of posts; and I had an opportunity to convince myself of the strange system in which every where prevailed. There was no guard, nor precaution; the watch word, which I never had carefully given me, was totally useless. We reached the head quarters without having the smallest degree interrupted or interrogated. We availing ourselves of the ferry-boat, which passed every hour, we arrived safe on the other side; and our generous conductor accompanied me to an inn, where I ordered a good supper.

When we were alone, he took from his pocket a certificate of civism, in which a blank was left for the name, as well as a passport with similar blanks for the places of destination. Then, placing it on the table, with a purse of considerable value sunk on one knee before me—"Accept," said he; "it is your prisoner whom you bestow on your feet, and who at this moment confesses himself indebted to your generosity alone for the liberty which he now enjoys. He pretends not to acknowledge the obligation which he owes for such great favours; but he is desirous that you should believe he is unworthy to obtain them. However criminal may be your fear to you," added he, "the part which I beg of you, believe, for the present, that it is possible I may one day be enabled to justify myself: for good and evil delight to dwell together, and a heart of honesty cannot be altogether bad. My conduct, however, must appear atrocious to you, who are not ignorant of the key. How severe, at this moment, is the sentence that I have not the power of explaining to you, for whom my esteem ought to be so dear."

dear!—But you will have the kindness that it is a secret which I cannot possibly tell; it lays me under the cruel necessity of being true to you.”

Filled with wonder, at such feeling, and deportment, I took him by the hand; and considering his opinion, or his principles, embraced him in my arms.

We gave each other our respective names of our original residence, and vowed to our inviolable attachment. On his word I was ready to rely; for, whatever may henceforth be his man, and his actions, I feel that I shall in his remembrance, but his regard.

CUSTOMS AND MANNERS OF THE

AS the Saracen powers rose on the ruins of the Roman empire, so the Turkish sprang from the ashes of the former; and, of course, one of those rich, fertile, and delightful provinces under the government of Rome flourished in agriculture.

A country of such prodigious extent may be situate in climates differing considerably from extremes: yet it is for the most part equal, and moderate; the seasons are regular; the air is pure, light, and general; notwithstanding which, pestilential diseases visit these otherwise happy regions, and counterbalance the inclemencies of the frigid north.

Some of the kingdoms and provinces abound with corn, olives, citrons, lemons, figs, pomegranates, dates, and other fruit of grateful taste and delicious flavour; oil

wine, cattle, silk, and honey; and others produce drugs, gums, medicinal herbs, odoriferous plants, and exquisite coffee: yet, in the midst of plenty, in the full prospect of enjoying the choicest blessings of Providence, unconquerable indolence, and an arbitrary form of government, deprive the wretched inhabitants of the comforts within their reach: the one restraining them from procuring more by their labour than the means of existence, and the other robbing them at pleasure of the scanty pittance which they can prevail on themselves to earn, by exertions which in less happy climes would rather be considered amusing than toilsome.

In the different divisions of Asiatic Turkey, all manner of metals and minerals are found, and almost every kind of precious stone; emeralds, in particular, of peculiar beauty, lustre, and size. This country also abounds with medicinal springs and baths, whose virtues and efficacy are said at least to rival those of the most celebrated in Europe.

The Turks are in general stout, well made, and robust; their complexions naturally fair, and their features handsome, especially while they are young or preserved from exposure to the sun, whose penetrating rays, in climates which feel its influence in a considerable degree, soon change not only the skins, but even the countenances of those who are employed in the labours of the field or the occupations of war: their hair is commonly dark, auburn, or chestnut, and sometimes black, of which last colour are their eyes.

The women are generally beautiful, extremely well made, though not tall, and somewhat inclinable to fulness of flesh; they arrive at womanhood much sooner than in more northern countries, and preserve their beauties but a very short time after they reach maturity, fading at twenty, and growing old and even disagreeable in a very few years after: it is very rarely that

that a Turkish woman retains the her beauty till thirty.

The deportment of the Turks is slow ; and they affect to appear humble ; but they are easily provoked and are furious and ungovernable.

It is held highly commendable for grims or travellers ; and for this purpose commodation are commonly erected which are unprovided with fit places of repose who have occasion to take long journeys supplied with necessaries for the journey. The same spirit induces them to dig wells by the road side, water being necessary to travellers, not only as a refreshment to the warmth of the climate, but for the ceremonies of the Mahometans enjoins frequent washing and purification.

Their breakfast is commonly cheese, and the like : their dinners are served at eleven in summer, and in the winter at twelve. They use a round table, either of tin or tinned, according to their circumstances, set upon a wooden stool, about two feet high, and they carefully protect it with a piece of cloth which covers the floor from being soiled. A piece of cloth under the stool at meals is removed as soon as the dinner is finished. The table remains uncovered, except by the cloth of which are placed in the middle of the table containing the sallads, pickles, and the spoons, are placed round the table. Those who are to dine are seated, as many as will, enough to surround the table, at which the cross-legged on mats placed upon the floor sit on their knees. At the tables of the poor only one large dish is served at a time, and each person has eaten as soon as each person has eaten.

it, and another is set on: they neither use knives nor forks, supplying the places of both with their fingers, according to the general custom of the east.

Their dishes are in general too greasy, and highly salted and spiced, as well as seasoned with onions or garlic; but they are no strangers to piquant sauces, using vinegar and lemon, or pomegranate juice, to render them poignant. Water is the only liquor they use at their meals, but they drink coffee almost immediately after they have finished.

They take their suppers about six o'clock in the summer, and five in the winter, which consist of nearly the same dishes as the dinner; in the winter their visits are generally made after supper, where they sit up late, and are entertained with collations of sweetmeats. Fruit they eat in considerable quantities between their meals, according to the different seasons.

The meals of the common people are confined to a small number of dishes, neither dressed with much art, or highly spiced or seasoned. Bread, butter, rice, and a little mutton, and a dish or two peculiar to this country, with the composition of which Europeans are unacquainted, compose their winter food; in summer they are supplied with variety of fruits, which with rice, bread, and cheese, constitute their meals, the principal of which, as in most other countries, is taken in the evening, when they return from the labours of the day.

Wine and spirits are forbidden by the laws of Mahomet; yet, as indulgences are allowed in this respect to the sick, pretences of that sort are seldom wanting.

But though the Turks are seldom intoxicated with wine, many addict themselves to the use of opium, which produces some of the immediate effects of drunkenness, inspiring them with an extraordinary cheerfulness, raising them into unusual exertions, and occasioning a kind of temporary delirium. Nor is this
sort

sort of intemperance less destructive to the constitution than wine or spirits.

The beverages in most estimation among the Turks, and which indeed constitute all their public refreshments, are coffee and sherbet; the former, when made very strong, and taken without milk or sugar in constant use, being universally drank at all times of the day by all ranks of people. At a dinner the entertainment commences with a dish of coffee accompanied by sweetmeats or acid preserves, which pipes of tobacco and sherbet are presented to the guests; and, if they are of high quality, the coffee is perfumed by burning sweet wood in a censer.

The custom of smoking tobacco is not wholly confined to the men; some women, and especially among the common people, are addicted to it: it is commonly taken in pipes of wood, the stems of which are often of the rose or cherry-tree, which for the affluent are usually carved and ornamented with silver, amber, &c. the bowls are neatly made with clay: some of those who are rich use the Persian caaleen, which is a method of passing the smoke in silver tubes through a vessel of water before it reaches the mouth, which renders it mild and cool, and is said to be attended with the peculiar advantage of its being less apt to excite the disagreeable smell and taste in the mouth, than when it is smoked in a common pipe; those who are unacquainted with this luxury, or unable to afford it, seldom without a pipe in their mouths, even while they are performing their ordinary avocations.

Among the amusements of the Turks, the bath holds the first place. All the cities and great towns are provided with public baths, sometimes in different places for each sex; but they are more commonly appropriated to the use of both at different times of the day, the men using them in the morning, and the women in the afternoon.

Those exercises which constitute the chief amusements of Europe, are but little practised; hunting, shooting, riding, and walking, for pleasure or health, the Turks treat as an absurd application of that time, which they spend much more agreeably to their ideas, in lolling on sophas, smoking their favourite tobacco, or visiting the numerous collections of beauties who are devoted to their more voluptuous enjoyments.

When the ladies visit, which happens, however, but very seldom, they are without the conveniency of coaches, and must either walk, if the distance is small, or be conveyed in litters, if they undertake any considerable journeys. These litters are very closely covered up, and carried between mules; though the lower ranks have a kind of box or cradle, which is hung to the side of a mule, and is of a size just large enough to contain the precious burden.

Their favourite amusements are chess and drafts, at both which games they are peculiarly expert; they have also other sports resembling the Christmas gambols of Christian countries; such as hiding a ring under one of a number of cups placed on the table or a waiter, and guessing by rotation under which it may be found; the winner on this occasion has the privilege of exacting forfeits of those who have failed to name the right cup, or of compelling them to submit to wear a fool's cap, have their faces blacked, or stand in certain postures; for the gratification of this pleasure they are, however, obliged to admit some of their domestics or inferiors to the diversion, those who are of any rank being too proud to be jested with, though they enjoy the humiliation of others.

Dancing is a profession of gain; and is practised to this end by persons of both sexes, in whose performances the legs and feet seem to be less engaged than the hands and arms; the former serving principally to enable them to turn round, that they may exhibit every part of the company attitudes and gesticulations; which,

which, however calculated to entertain an Asiatic polite circle, would be considered in the European world as somewhat vulgar, if not indecent.

Their martial musical instruments consist of trumpets, hautboys, cymbals, and large drums, the upper and lower sides of which are struck at the same time; the former with drum-sticks of a large size, and the latter with a small elastick rod: they have also drums nearly of the size with those used by the Europeans, but they are usually beat with the fists instead of drumsticks.

For concerts they have the dulcimer, the dervise's flute, which is of a particular construction, the Arabian fiddle or violin, and the guitar; but these instruments are almost constantly accompanied by the tambourins, which they call the *diff*, and which is well known in the streets of this metropolis, being a hoop covered with parchment, and furnished with small pieces of metal hanging to the edges of it: however jingling and discordant the sounds of this instrument may be to modern ears, somewhat of the same kind was certainly used at the festive entertainments of the ancients, as it bears a very strong resemblance to their tympanum. In the streets, and especially in the provinces distant from the capital, the common people are entertained by a kind of bagpipe, which is played by itinerant musicians like our barrel-organs and herdy-gurdies.

The coffee-houses, several of which are to be found in every city or considerable town, are by no means places of polite resort; the entertainments provided to relish the coffee and sherbet of the guests are rather of the coarser kind; the keepers of these houses commonly retaining some buffoon, or imaginary wit, to amuse them with stories, tricks, and slight of hand.

The private houses of the Turks are usually quadrangular, or rather consist of different apartments, built on the several sides of a square yard or court. When the houses are built with stone, a manner of building

ing which is principally confined to those of the
 t, the rooms on the ground-floor are generally
 ; over this there is one other story, and the
 flat, and either covered with stone or plaster :
 sides of the houses of people of fashion are neatly
 d and ornamented with painting and gilding, and
 re provided with great numbers of eup-boards
 her conveniencies of the like kind ; but they are
 mumbered with furniture, having no use for
 as they sit constantly on a carpet placed on an
 d part of the floor, or recline on low sophas ;
 are equally unnecessary, except that kind of stool
 serves to fix the waiter on at meals, and which
 oved as soon as they are finished.

entrances to their houses are shut up with double
 so that when they are opened it is impossible to
 ven into the court or square, which is generally
 ed with a basin and fountain in the middle ; wa-
 ng one of the luxuries of warm climates, and
 equally desirable for religious purposes. Parts
 court are paved, and others are left as a kind of
 , and produce variety of flowers, which, with
 hat are cultivated in a great number of pots, are
 / fragrant and ornamental. On the south side
 court there is generally an alcove open to the
 one part of which is raised about a foot or some-
 more from the level of the ground, and being
 ed with mats and cushions, serves to receive or-
 visitors, or such as attend the owner of the house
 atters of business ; and the pavement between
 ove and the basin is of chequered work of dis-
 coloured marbles, and corresponds with a large
 the opposite side of the square, which has also
 eral a fountain of water in the middle, and is al-
 l with pots of flowers ; being lighted from a cu-
 : the top : this room is also appropriated to the
 on of visitors when the weather is unfavourable
 rtaining them in the alcove ; but all the inter-
 nal

nal beauties and ornaments of these houses are the public, as they have scarce a window towards the streets except in the upper story.

The houses of the ordinary tradesmen and common people are for the most part built of wood, which frequently occasions dreadful conflagrations in the cities and towns; they differ from such as we have already described, in the same proportion as the distinctions of the nobility and gentry are removed in cleanliness and convenience from those of the lower classes in various countries of Europe.

The Turks do not undress to go to bed at a certain hour, and wait the approach of sleep; but, seated on the mattrass, they smoke till they find themselves sleepy, and then laying themselves down their servants cover them up. Some of high rank have physicians attending them when they retire to rest, endeavour to compose them by the softest strains of music; and others employ some young man of rank who is considered as a kind of secretary, to read passages of the Alcoran, or stories from the Tales of Genii, the Arabian Nights Entertainment, or the authors who recount the lives and actions of Mahomet, Ali, and the other founders of their religion. Their sleeping places vary according to the different climates of so extensive a country: in the warmer parts the mattrasses are laid on the tops of the houses in the summer months, or in their courts, under the alcove; in the winter they chuse the smallest rooms for sleeping places, and even in those have such fires of charcoal would suffocate an European, and must be pernicious even to those who are accustomed to them. There is always a lamp burning; and if they awake in the night refresh themselves with a pipe, a dish of coffee, or some sweetmeats: sitting up till the inclination to sleep returns.

Contrary to the usual custom of Europeans, the Sultan purchases his wife, and that too without

examined or even seen the jewel he pays for. When a young man is considered marriageable, which is from seventeen to twenty, and the girls from fourteen and upwards, the mother of the youth, or other female relation or friend, looks out for a wife for him among the young women of his own rank; and having found one she approves, enquires of her mother if she is unengaged, and then reports her success to the father of the youth, who settles the whole affair, and fixes the price which his son is to pay for the lady, with her friends: when matters are in this degree of forwardness, the young couple are acquainted with their destination, to which they submit without reluctance, being wholly unacquainted with forms of courtship, or ideas of love.

Proxies being appointed, they repair to the innaum, attended by several of the male relations of each side, who first identify, by proper testimony, the appointment of these representatives of the intended bride and bridegroom: this done, the ceremony of the marriage contract is performed by the payment and acceptance of the stipulated price; and, the hands of the proxies being joined, the affiance is completed by a prayer or blessing from the Alcoran, though neither of the parties are present.

The purchase-money of the lady is now laid out in cloaths, jewels, and other ornaments for her person, and in furniture or decorations for her bed-chamber, her father and friends adding to it according to their circumstances, and in most cases very considerably, as the payment made to the father of the bride seldom amounts to any great sum, being rather exacted as a matter of custom than of real consideration; and these nuptial presents are sent, with particular ceremonies, to the intended residence of the contracted couple, two or three days before that on which the bridegroom has determined to take home his wife; who at the same time invites his friends, acquaintance, and dependents, keeping open house till the day, and receiving the pre-

sents brought by his guests, and those sent by who have received invitations, 'it being an 'in-custum for all who are invited, as well as those tend, to offer these tokens of their esteem and ship.

On the day appointed for the bridegroom to his wife, all the female friends and acquaint each, together with others who are induced by sity, assemble at the bagnio appointed for this p. The matrons place themselves round the largest on the marble sofas, and the virgins divest the of their cloaths with all possible expedition, and without any covering, or other ornament, th own long hair braided with strings of pearl or ri. The arrival of the bride at the door being anno two of these unincumbered beauties meet her : mother, or any other particular friend, and cing them into the room, proceed to reduce th to a state of nature : this service being performe others, who are provided with silver censers, fill perfumes, begin a procession round the thre rooms of the bagnio, being followed by the wh gin train, in pairs, the leader singing an epithal: with which the others join in choruf, the last leading the heroine of the day, whose eyes ar on the ground with a becoming affectation of rr

The procession ended, the bride is led to the matrons, and receives the congratulatory comp and presents of each ; which latter consist of pieces of embroidery, handkerchiefs, pieces of other trinkets and toys ; in return for which sh their hands ; and this ceremony being conclude the bride dressed by her ready handmaids, she ducted to the house of her husband, by her m: other female, where separate apartments and tainments are provided for the different sexe. *pals the day in the mirth usual on such occasi the time of the night when the guests prepar*

t, the bridegroom being dressed by his male friends, conducted to the door of the apartment where the nales are assembled, where he is met by his own relations of that sex, who proceed before him, singing and dancing to the foot of the stairs which lead to the chamber to which the bride is already retired; as the bridegroom ascends these stairs, the lady, being veiled with red gauze, is conducted by her female friends to meet him half way, and the whole band, attending the couple to the door of the bed-chamber, retire; and this is the first interview of the married pair.

Their notions, with respect to the female sex, are extremely confined: they allow them no virtue but that of bearing children, which they insist was the only end of their creation; and, indeed, their total exclusion of the women from every kind of business, and all manner of employments, even those of a domestic nature, affords them but little opportunity to exercise any other: under this persuasion they are extremely anxious to perform this duty, and consider those who lie without contributing to the propagation of the species, as in a state of reprobation; and so opposite are the doctrines of Mahomet in this instance to those of some of the professors of christianity, that the celibacy, which is held acceptable to God by the latter, is esteemed by the former a breach of the laws of that prophet who the Mahometans believe to have been inspired by the same Divine Being.

As soon as a Turk dies, the body is placed on a large table, and all the passages stopped with cotton, to prevent the emission of any moisture, which would not only render the body unclean, but the touch of it would have the same effect on the attendants. After this is done, the body is washed all over; and, being wrapped in a piece of cotton cloth, is laid in the coffin, which differs only from those in which the Europeans dead are buried, in having a ridged lid: towards the head of the coffin a peg, or upright piece of wood

wood, rises about eight or ten inches, and on this the turban of the deceased is placed if a man; the head-dress of a female is laid flat on the coffin, and covered with a linen cloth, or handkerchief; over the whole is laid a pall, the middle of which is pretended to contain a small part of the old covering of the mosque at Mecca, the sacred repository of the remains of their prophet Mahomet; but, like the crucifix among the Catholics, as many pieces have been produced as would make fifty covers for the mosque. The pall may be of any colour or materials that the friends of the deceased chuse, but is generally black, russet, or of a dark brown: sometimes the cloths and ornaments of the deceased are laid upon the pall; and, if he had any public employment, the ensigns of his office.

The custom of mourning for the dead in shrieks and howlings is of great antiquity, and prevails almost universally among the followers of Mahomet, but particularly in Turkey: as soon as the actual departure of the maker of a family is announced, the women rend the air with their cries, which are continued with few intermission till the interment; which, however, takes place with all convenient speed, and relieves the survivors from this troublesome and melancholy task.

The funeral procession bears relation to the quality or situation in life of the deceased: if he has been employed in any military service, banners, torn and tattered, are carried before the corpse by proper officers; these are followed by the female acquaintance and friends of the deceased; after these the body is carried on men's shoulders, with the head foremost; the nearest male relations follow the body immediately, and the females close the procession, continuing their loud lamentations, while the men are singing prayers or portions of the Alcoran.

The body is received at the gate of the mosque by the *Imaum*, or priest, and being placed on a bier, contains

ayers are pronounced by the imaum, and passam the Alcoran, expressive of a future state, and tive of the habitations and enjoyments of the ; and this ceremony being performed, the body eyed to the place of burial in the same order. urying-grounds are always without the walls of es and towns, and are spacious and well pre-

body is placed with the head to the westward, e face towards Mecca, in a reclining posture, lying flat or upright, the bottom of the grave o formed as to keep it in that position; the s lined and covered with large flat stones, so that y remains in a kind of vault, none of the earth is thrown on the covering stones reaching it: as the corpse is deposited, and the first covering over it, the imaum throws a handful of earth, beats the following sentence—" *Man! out of the vert thou created, and to the earth dost thou re-* The grave is the first step of thy progress to the mansions. If thy actions have been benevolent, ath already absolved thee from thy sins; if the y, the mercy of God is greater than thy trans- is. Believe, as thou didst in this world, in God rd, in Mahomet his prophet, and in all the pre- nd messengers of God, and pardon will be ex-

Turks usually set up a stone at each end of the on both which are inscribed texts of the Alcor some prayer: on that which is placed at the turban is generally carved in relief, which de- the quality of the deceased, and in some mea- rresponds with the inscription of coats of arms. tombs or grave-stones of this country.

ilies of consequence have portions of ground off in the common European manner, within they bury their dead; but the ordinary grave- are held so sacred, that they are never removed

on any account, but are preserved with infinitely more care than in most Christian countries.

The men wear no mourning for their deceased friends, nor express any regret at their departure, considering death as a dispensation of Providence, which ought to be submitted to without murmuring; and, indeed, the same apparent fortitude attends them in most exigencies: they resort to the grave, however, and pray on the third, the seventh, and the fortieth day after the interment, at which time they distribute considerable quantities of provisions among the poor. The women, however, make some alteration in their apparel, wearing those cloaths which are at least gay or ornamental, and particularly a head-dress of a dark colour, and laying aside their jewels and gaudy apparel for twelve months after the death of a husband, and six months after a father; during which they visit the tomb regularly on Mondays and Tuesdays, bedecking it with flowers, and chiding the deceased for leaving them, who had rendered him their best services, and endeavoured to make life agreeable to him: a custom which prevails also in many Christian countries, particularly in Ireland; where, however, it is confined to the lower classes. The length of the times devoted to mourning varies considerably in different ranks of life: those which we have mentioned are generally observed among persons of condition; but among all ranks of people the widow must mourn strictly for forty days before she is permitted to marry again; and during this time she must remain in the house without once quitting it, nor must she hold any other conversation than such as is necessary to the management of her ordinary concerns, even with those of her own sex who are her nearest relations.

THE

THE SORCERESS;

OR, WOLFOLD AND ULLA.

[From Mickle's Poems.]

H, low he lies ; his cold pale cheek
 Lies lifeless on the clay ;
 ruggling hope—O day spring break
 I lead me on my way.

Denmark's cruel bands, O heaven !
 ey red-wing'd vengeance pour ;
 e my Wolfold's spear be driven—
 ife bright morning hour !”

Ulla wail'd, the fairest maid,
 all the Saxon race ;
 Ulla wail'd, in nightly shade,
 hile tears bedew'd her face.

n sudden o'er the fir-crown'd hill,
 e full orb'd moon arose ;
 o'er the winding dale so still,
 r silver radiance flows.

ore could Ulla's fearful breast,
 r anxious care delay ;
 leep with hope and fear imprest,
 e holds the moonshine way.

est the bower, and all alone
 e traced the dale so still ;
 sought the cave with rue o'ergrown,
 eath the fir-crown'd hill.

e knares of blasted oak, embound
 ith hemlock, fenc'd the cell :
 reary mouth, half under ground,
 n'd like the gate of hell.

Soon as the gloomy den she spy'd,
Cold horror shook her knee ;
And hear, O Prophets, she cry'd,
A Princess sue to thee.

Aghast she stood ! athwart the air,
The dismal screech-owl flew ;
The fillet round her auburn hair
Asunder burst in two.

Her robe of softest yellow, glow'd
Beneath the moon's pale beam ;
And o'er the ground with yew-boughs strew'd
Effus'd a golden gleam.

The golden gleam the Sorceress spy'd,
And in her deepest cell,
At midnight's magic hour she try'd
A tomb o'erpowering spell.


When from the cavern's dreary womb,
Her groaning voice arose,
" O come, my daughter, fearless come,
And fearless tell thy woes."

As shakes the bough of trembling leaf,
When whirlwinds sudden rise :
As stands aghast the warrior chief,
When his base army flies.

So shook, so stood the beauteous maid,
When from the dreary den,
A wrinkled hag came forth, array'd
In matted rags obscene.

Around her brows, with hemlock bound,
Loose hung her ash grey hair ;
As from two dreary caves profound
Her blue flam'd eye-balls glare.

*Her skin, of earthy red, appear'd
Clung round her shoulder bones ;*



ice wither'd bark, by lightning fear'd
When loud the tempest groans.

robe of squalid green and blue,
Her ghostly length array'd,
gaping rent, full to the view
Her furrow'd ribs betray'd.

And tell my daughter, fearless tell,
What sorrow brought thee here?
May my power thy cares expel,
And give the sweetest cheer."

O Mistress of the powerful spell,
King Edri's daughter see,
Northumbria to my father sell,
And sorrow fell to me.

My virgin heart Lord Wolfwold won;
My father on him smil'd:
On as he gain'd Northumbria's throne,
His pride the youth exil'd.

Stern Denmark's raven's o'er the seas
Their gloomy black wings spread,
d o'er Northumbria's hills and leas,
Their dreadful squadrons sped.

Return brave Wolfold, Edric cried,
O generous warrior hear,
My daughter's hand, thy willing bride,
Awaits thy conquering spear.

The banish'd youth in Scotland's court,
Had past the weary year;
And soon he heard the glad report,
And soon he grasp'd his spear.

He left the Scottish dames to weep,
And wing'd with true love speed;
A day, nor night, he stopt to sleep,
And soon he cross'd the Tweed.

"W"

" With joyful voice, and raptur'd eyes,
 He press'd my willing hand ;
 I go my Fair, my Love, he cries,
 To guard thy father's land.

" By Edon's shore in deathful fray,
 The daring foe we meet,
 Ere three short days I trust to lay
 My trophies at thy feet.

" Alas, alas, that time is o'er,
 And three long days beside,
 Yet not a word from Edon's shore,
 Has cheer'd his fearful bride.

" O Mistress of the powerful spell,
 His doubtful fate decide ;"
 " And cease, my child, for all is well,"
 The grizly witch replied.

" Approach my cave, and where I place
 The magic circle stand
 And fear not aught of ghastly face
 That glides beneath my wand."

The grizly witch's powerful charms,
 Then reach the labouring moon,
 And cloudless at the dire alarms,
 She fled her brightest noon.

The pale beam struggled thro' the shade,
 That black'd the caverns womb,
 And in the deepest nook betray'd
 An altar and a tomb.

Around the tomb in mystic lore,
 Were forms of various mein,
 And efts, and foul wing'd serpents, bore
 The altars base obscene.

*Eyeless, a huge and starv'd toad fat
 In corner murk aloof,*

THE CALEDONIAN BEE:

93

Snake and famish'd bat
The crevick'd roof.

Culture's skeletons,
Guilt betrayed;
Lying still each other's bones,
Of death display'd.

My child, the Sorcerers said;
Wolfswold's father's grave
Render up the dead;
Bring him to my cave.

Thou shalt hear my spell,
The figur'd walls
Thou shalt point and tell,
Of his son befalls."

On Ulla's snow like face,
Glistening sweat drops fell;
By sprights of gliding pace,
Approach'd the cell.

The Witch her magic wand
Over the skeleton;
At the dread command,
The arm of bone.

Old and broken spear,
Or wander'd o'er,
On a sable bier
With drops of gore.

Rites, her mouth so wide,
The Sorcerers throws,
Those signs, my child," she cries,
Lies on Wolfswold's foes.

Spell I now shall try;
My child, attend,
That flames from altar high,
Shall floor ascend.

94

THE CALEDONIAN BEE.

If of the roses softest red,
The blaze shines forth to view,
Then Wolfwold lives—but Hell forbid
The glimmering flame of blue!"

The Witch then rais'd her haggard arm,
And wav'd her wand on high;
And while she spoke the mutter'd charm,
Dark lightning fill'd her eye.

Fair Ulla's knee swift smote the ground;
Her hands aloft were spread,
And every joint as marble bound,
Felt horror's darkest dread.

Her lips ere while so like the rose,
Were now as violet pale,
And tumbling in convulsive throes,
Express'd o'erwhelming ail.

Her eyes, ere while so starry bright,
Where living lustre shone,
Were now transformed to sightless white,
Like eyes of lifeless stone.

And soon the dreadful spell was o'er,
And glimmering to the view,
The quivering flame rose thro' the floor
A flame of ghastly blue.

Behind the altar's livid fire,
Low from the inmost cave,
Young Wolfwold rose in pale attire,
The vestments of the grave.

His eye to Ulla's eye he rear'd,
His cheek was wan as clay,
And half cut thro' his hand appear'd
That beckoned her away.

Fair Ulla saw the woeful shade
Her heart struck at her side

And burst—low bow'd her lifeless head,
And down she sunk and died."

*The following EPITAPHS collected chiefly in the Burial
Ground of ARBROATH, may be acceptable to some
Readers.*

ON JOHN PETER, 1771.

He that is born to day; and dies to-morrow,
Loses some *hours* of joy, but *months* of sorrow.

ON JOHN ROBERTSON, 1771.

Our life is but one Wint'ry day;
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay,
And are full fed.
The oldest man—but sups and goes to bed
Large is his debt who lingers out the day—
He that goes soonest, has the least to pay.

ON JAMES LOWSON, 1781.

Our sorrows here end only with our life,
Death puts an end to all our toil and strife.
The Grave—The Grave alone, it is confessed
Is from the storms of life a place of rest.
Thrice happy he, who when in dust he's laid,
Has on his tomb, this for his motto said—
"This humble stone, what few vain marbles can
"May truly say, here lies AN HONEST MAN."

ON WILLIAM SPINK SHIPMASTER, 1770.

Though boist'rous blasts, and Neptune's waves,
Have tost me to and fro,

Yet by the will of God's decree,
 I harbour here below ;
 Where now I ride at anchor sure
 With many of the fleet ;
 Waiting the day, when we'll set sail,
 Our Adm'ral Christ to meet.
*Fixi, quoad volui—volui quoad fata volebant,
 Nec mihi vita brevis, nec mihi longa fuit.*

Here lies THOMAS BARRON who was a brewster,
 A wicked and ungodly waster ;
 If he gae'd to heaven I canna' tell,
 But I'm sure there's better gane to hell.

The following EPITAPH, was written on a piece of paper, and pinned to the back of one D—D S—R, who had the character of being a very troublesome man, as he lay asleep in the Burying-ground of Dundee.

Here lies David Salter at his quiet Rest,
 Lord, let him never rise again—*Quietness is best.*

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

PARIS, the capital of France, is one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands, one of which, now called *L'Isle Notre-Dame*, or the *City*, formed the entire town of Lutetia, when it was conquered by Julius Cæsar. The houses, or rather huts, scattered here and there, were round, small, and low. Clovis I, after the defeat of Alaric, made Paris the capital of his kingdom. Its circuit was much extended by Philip Augustus. It was greatly embellish-

cianci I, the friend of the arts and of letters. V, Louis XII, XIV, XV, and XVI, added to the number and importance of the estates.

inhabitants of Paris are computed to be 800,000. leagues in diameter, and six in circumference, & the suburbs. It is supposed to contain 1000 and 24,000 houses, among which are many of 8 storeys.

vers Yonne, Marne, and Oise, by their junction the Seine, convey to Paris the commodities of the provinces of Burgundy, Champagne, and ; and this last river furnishes it with the riches of the province of Normandy, and of the sea, at the distance of forty two leagues. By the Loire, the Allier, and the canals of Orleans and Briare, it has communications with the late provinces of Lyonnais, Auvergne, Bourbonnois, Nivernais, Berry, Orleanois, Touraine, Anjou, and Breton, by the Vienne, with the late provinces of Poitou. Of the forty-seven councils have been held in this city, that convoked against the Arians in 360, and the last, which had for its object, in 1528, the condemnation of the doctrines of Luther, are the most remarkable. The States General of the Kingdom were assembled here, in 1303, under Philip the Handsome; in 1355, under John II; in 1365, under Charles V, then dauphin; in 1357 and 1369, under the same Charles V; in 1380, 1382, and 1388, under Charles VI; in 1614, under Louis XIII; the first national assembly of France, convoked by Louis XVI, at Versailles, was held, after the 19th of July 1789, and was succeeded by the second national assembly in 1791, and by a national convention in 1792.

are nine principal bridges in Paris, two of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine; namely, the Pont Neuf and the Pont Royal; to which may be added

added the unfinished Pont de Louis XVI, 1787. But it is to be here observed, that all the buildings, squares, streets, &c. in honour of kings, and in compliment to royalty, have been changed, since the abolition of monarchy, to close of 1792. The Pont Neuf, the finest frequented of all the bridges, was begun, under Henry III, in 1578, and finished by Henry IV, in 1601. It is 1020 feet long by 72 broad, and has twelve arches, seven of which are on the side of the Louvre, on the side of the street Dauphine. Between the fourth arch and the fifth is a mole, constructed at the point of the Isle du Palais, in front of the Louvre, on which, in 1614, was erected an equestrian statue of Henry IV, in bronze. But the great monarch, whose memory was once idolized in France, was destroyed, in the general demolition of the royal statues and insignia, in 1792. In the middle arch of this bridge, on the side of the Louvre, is a small timber building of three storeys, constructed in 1712, on piles, and lately repaired. In the middle of this pump, which raises the water of the river, to the front, are two figures larger than the life, representing our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria. A shell, placed between these two figures, receives water from the pump; and from this shell it is conveyed into a basin representing Jacob's Well. This is a sun-dial; and the whole is crowned by a turret, which contains a set of chimes. The other bridges are Pont St Michel, Pont au Change, Pont Notre-Dame, Pont de la Tournelle, Pont Marie, and the Pont Rouge. This last, a timber bridge, painted red, is the point of communication between the Isle du Palais and Isle St Louis. Among a great number of public fountains, we merit attention; that of the Innocents, in

g other fine pieces of sculpture, is a Galatæa, by Jeon; and that of Grenelle, the performance of celebrated Bouchardon.

he finest squares are, the Place Dauphine, a triangular square, built and so named, by Henry IV, in memory of the birth of Louis XIII; the Place Royale, which was the equestrian statue of Louis XIII, in size; the Place Vendôme, a square, with the antitruncated, in which was the equestrian statue, in size, of Louis XIV, in a Roman habit; the Place Victoires, of a circular form, in which was a statue of the same king, crowned by victory, with the elegant inscription *Viro Immortali*; and the Place de Louis XV, of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square, which is now called the Place de la Revolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the late unfortunate Louis XVI.—There are likewise three triumphal arches erected to Louis XIV, and known by the names of the St Bernard, Porte St Denis, and Porte St Martin. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is that of the Gobelins (so called from a family of celebrated dyers, settled in this city in 1450) in which tapestries are made after the pictures of the greatest masters, to such perfection, that one, representing Louis XV, a whole length, framed, and placed among master-pieces, of painting, was taken, for many years, by multitudes of visitors, for a finished piece. The manufacture of plate-glass likewise merits attention. The cathedral of Notre Dame, a Gothic structure, one of the largest in Europe, and contains forty chapels: The colossal statue of St Christopher, which was once the first object at the entrance of the cathedral, was destroyed in 1784. Next to the cathedral, the most distinguished churches are, St Sulpice, St Etienne du Mont, the old church of St Genevieve, the new church of St Germain, now called the Pantheon, the churches of

St Severin, St Roch, and Val-de-Grace. In the St Sulpice is the tomb of its celebrated vicar, M. Guet, through whose sollicitations this magnificent church was begun and finished. In that of St Eust is the monument of the great Colbert. In the church of Genevieve are the tombs of king Clovis of the philosopher Descartes. The new church of Genevieve, not yet finished, was destined by the national assembly, April 4, 1791, to receive the remains of such great men as have merited well of their country; and those of the late famous member of that assembly, Honore-Riquetti Mirabeau, were accordingly interred there. But the immortality of the great men that have figured in the commencement and progress of the French revolution seems to be of very uncertain duration; and the bones of a man, who would have been impeached, perhaps, had he been alive, as a traitor to his country, may not long be permitted to repose there. The bodies of John Jacques Rousseau and of Voltaire, have been removed hither; an honour which has also been recently decreed to Descartes.—The tomb of cardinal de Richelieu, in the midst of the church of the Sorbonne, is the exquisite performance of Girard.

The finest college in Paris is that of the Four Nations, called also Mazarin, from the name of the cardinal, its founder.

There are (or, by this time, probable, were) seven academies in Paris; namely, the French Academy founded by cardinal Richelieu; that of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, by Louis XIV; that of the Sciences; and those of painting and sculpture; architecture; and surgery.

Among the public libraries, that lately called King's, holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings and the number of the volumes. It was founded by Charles V. in 1372. The chief libraries are those of St Genevieve, the College of Mazarin, St Victor, of the Doctinaires, of the Adv

of the faculty of Medicine. That of St Germain-Pres, one of the richest in France, containing between 15 and 20,000 manuscripts, and near 100,000 volumes, is open every day to men of letters. The Royal (now National) Observatory is built of stone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The Botanical Garden is worthy, in every respect, of its late appellation of *Royal*. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuilleries, the Palais-Royal, and the Luxemburg. The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New. The Louvre was begun by Francis I. in 1528; and the old gallery, 1362 feet long, and 30 broad, which led to the palace of the Tuilleries, was begun under Charles IX. and finished by Louis XIV. who likewise built, in 1665, the New Louvre. But it is still an unfinished structure. In some of the apartments, several academies hold their sittings; and in others the workshops and lodging rooms of artists.—The Tuilleries, begun in 1564, by Catharine of Medicis, finished by Henry IV. and completed by Louis XIV. took its name from its situation in a place, in which formerly many tile kilns (*tuilleries*) which, for four or five centuries, furnished the greatest part of the tiles used in Paris. The riding-house, belonging to it, is the place chosen by the national assembly for their sittings, when they removed from Versailles in October 1789. The garden of the Tuilleries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. From this place, when attacked by the enraged mob, on the 10th of August 1792, the unfortunate Louis XVI. went in quest of an asylum to the hall of the national assembly; thence to a prison, and thence to a scaffold.—The Palais-Royal was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1629, and the name of the Cardinal's Palace, till Anne of Austria came to reside in it, in 1643, with her son Louis XIV. It has been long the property of the late duke

duke of Orleans; and the interior has been embellished with many beautiful buildings, with coffeehouses, and a garden, which render it perpetual fair, and one of the most pleasing city.—The palace of Luxemburg was built by the Medicis, in 1715, and, in form, somewhat like Queen's College, Oxford. Its gardens are open to the public on festival days.—The Hotel-des-Invalides, the wounded and superannuated soldiery, is a magnificent structure, built by Louis XIV; as is the Polytechnic School, in the Champ de Mars, which was built by Louis XV. The two principal theatres, the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian Theatre, in point of elegance and convenience, are without exception, of the capital of a great nation. The Monnaie, or Mint, is also a noble building on that side of the Seine, which is opposite the Louvre. The Hotel-de-Ville, or Guildhall of the city, is an ancient structure, in the Place de Greve, where heretofore the common place of execution. It is now situated in the late province called the Isle de France, and it now forms, with a small district round it, the 83 departments of France. It is 70 miles from Rouen, 265 south-east of London, 625 north of Vienna, and 630 north-east of Madrid.

An Account of the MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the INHABITANTS of *Cochin China*, in Asia.

[From the *Abbe Rochon's Voyage to Madagascar and the East Indies.*]

COCHIN-CHINA is a kingdom of Asia, bounded by that of Tonquin on the north, the Indian Ocean on the east, by Chiampa on the south, and Cambodia on the west. This country has hitherto little known to the Europeans. The

compared with the Indians, are brave, active, industrious. They are fond of truth, and closely adhere to it when they know it. They are, however, ignorant; but extremely polite to each other, and to strangers. They have a great esteem for the missionaries, on account of their learning; and they call the empire Moedaiminh, or the kingdom of light: since the missionaries have resided among them, they seem to have a greater respect for the Europeans. The king, above all, is very fond of them; and encourages them to frequent his ports for the sake of carrying on commerce with them. The Cochin-chinese are addicted to women; and polygamy is allowed among them. A man generally has as many wives as he can maintain; and the law gives him great authority over them, as well as over his children. Women convicted of infidelity to their husbands are condemned to be exposed to the fury of elephants. The women, however, are not remarkable for their modesty, go quite naked to the middle; and they publicly bathe, without ceremony, in the view of every body. In their manners, the Cochin-chinese have a great resemblance to the Chinese, except that they are more tawny: the women are beautiful and very fair. Their dress is the same as that which was used in China before the conquest of the Tartars. The Mandarins of letters in Cochin-china have adopted the Japanese dress. They shave their hair, on which they set great value, and particularly the women, some of whom have it so long it reaches to the ground.

The religion of this country is the same as that of Siam. The people frequent pagodas erected in honour of Fo-hi and Tchoua, and their mandarins of letter go to the temple of Confucius, who is their master as well as that of the Chinese. At present the Christian religion is tolerated, and makes great progress. Some princes and mandarins of the first rank are Christians. We may reckon that there are about
sixty

sixty thousand people in the whole kingdom who embraced the Christian religion.

All the learning of the Cochin-chinese consists in being able to read Chinese books, and in acquiring knowledge of the morality which they contain. This knowledge which qualifies them for becoming mandarins.

Cochin-china is only a chain of mountains, valleys and plains between which are well cultivated eminences are abandoned to tigers, elephants, and other animals of various kinds. The mountains are uncultivated, are covered with woods and forest timber of which is of great utility. The Cochinese procure from them rose-wood, ebony, iron-wood, the cinnamon-tree, calembouc, sandal-wood in general all those kinds of wood which are used in India for constructing houses, barks, and furniture or from which gum, balm, and perfumes are extracted. I have even heard it asserted by some of the natives that the clove-tree is to be found in these mountains.

The Cochin-chinese procure also from their mountains various other productions, such as honey, rattans, and gamboge. They find there likewise silver, and even gold, in pretty large quantities. Mines of this metal are very abundant. The most celebrated are those of the province of Cham, situated in a place called Phunrae, where the French missionaries have a church, and where there are a great number of Christians. This place is about eight leagues distant from Faifo. There are other famous mines in the province of Nanlang. Every body, even foreigners, are allowed to work these mines; and they would be very productive, did the inhabitants of the country give themselves the trouble to dig them; but there are few people who choose to apply to this labour, and those who do so are very ignorant of the art of mining. They never dig deeper than the height of a man. This is the place where I saw them at work, masses of pure
 pe

fly free from the mixture of extraneous bodies, weighing two ounces, are sometimes found. This collected in dust or small fragments, is afterward pressed into cakes, and carried to market, where it is like other merchandize. The usual price of it, according to the Chinese value, is a hundred and thirty dollars; but it has been sold sometimes for a hundred and seventeen. A great many mines of iron, which in this country is sold at a dear rate, are found also in the mountains.

Indigo, in Cochinchina, when cultivated, is extremely fertile, and the people reap every year two crops of which is sold almost for nothing. This country abounds with all the fruits of India, such as ananas, pineapples, lemons, citrons, oranges, and with many others peculiar to itself. It produces also plenty of pepper, together with arec and betel. Arec, in several provinces, is the principal riches of the inhabitants; and large quantities of it are every year sold to the Chinese, who come hither to procure it. They have also abundance of cotton; but they are not acquainted with the art of spinning it into fine cloth. They cultivate mulberry, upon which they feed silk-worms, and manufacture a kind of coarse silk-stuffs. They do not, however, succeed but in some kinds of satin. Raw silk is sold at a very dear rate: a Cochinchinese foot costs sometimes two hundred quans. The Cochinchinese is undoubtedly the finest in India, and this alone brings immense sums from the Chinese merchants, who carry cargoes of it from Faifo to Canton and Japan, where they gain at least four hundred per cent by it. The best is sold for four quans the Cochinchinese foot. It is almost all made in the province of Tonkin, near Faifo. The Cochinchinese cut their canes at the end of three years, and have a crop annually in the autumn. None of these kinds of grain which we have in Europe grow in Cochinchina, except *maize*, or Turkey corn. It produces neither wheat,

wheat, barley, nor rye, and even few pe
It is indeed very ill supplied with those ve
ductions which form the riches of our
dens ; and this, perhaps, is owing to the
bad gardeners.

The Cochinchinese employ buffaloes o
vating their lands. These animals are st
oxen, and support themselves better amo
of the rice-fields. They have, however, a
oxen ; but they are small, lean, and almo
They have no sheep, and their butchers
very ill supplied with provisions. To m
this deficiency, they are rich in poultry : f
and pigeons are sold cheap, and game ma
red for little or nothing. These people ne
though they have them excellent, and in g
their rivers, as well as the sea, abound wi

With regard to the commerce of this
may be observed, that the Cochinchinese
rich, nor well acquainted with the natu
As to foreign trade, they never carried on
with the Chinese and the people of Jap
latter, about twenty-five years ago, gave
course with them, by order of their sove
forbade his subjects to go out of the king
like prohibition was made in Cochinchin
that account, the Cochinchinese are ob
contented with such merchandize as the C
to them. The inhabitants of Cochinchin
are far inferior to the Chinese in acutenes
latter, therefore, find very little difficul
reaching them. The articles brought them
are generally tutanag ; yellow, red, and wh
tea, porcelain, embroidered silk stuffs, dru
dicines of every kind ; such as rhubarb,
ginseng, celandine, spiceries, and a great
of which the Chinese sell large quantities.
these carry thither also abundance of pay

used for burying the dead; gilt and coloured paper for their pagodas and sacrifices; and a little nankeen, together with paintings of all kinds, vermillion, azure, orpiment, and canvas, and cotton cloth. Summes, a kind of Chinese vessels, go from Honang, loaded with all sorts of earthen-ware and kitchen utensils, for which they find a ready and profitable sale. Those sommes which come from the eastern coast of China, or from Emouy, or Ning-po, bring sometimes with them the merchandize of Japan, which they dispose of to great advantage, and particularly copper and sword-blades.

The sommes which come from the coasts of Camboja and Siam bring worked copper, drugs, cardamom, peltries, &c.

The articles of merchandize which the Chinese import from Cochin-china, are gold, ivory, eagle-wood, sugar-candy, arec, wood for cabinet-work, and for dying, pepper, musk, a certain kind of salt-fish, birds nests, and drugs, which the Cochin-chinese procure from their mountains, such as the horns of the rhinoceros, gamboge, &c. The Chinese sommes take in return gold, sugar, and horses: these animals are sold at a cheap rate in Cochin-china. The manner in which the Chinese carry on trade in Cochin-china is as follows: as soon as they arrive in sight of the harbour, they find Cochin-chinese pilots, who conduct them in. These pilots, who are of the rank of mandarins, have orders to be always in readiness to afford this assistance to strangers. When they have come to anchor, the captain, with some his officers, goes on shore, and repairs to court with a general list of his goods, and such presents as are designed for the king. It may be proper here to observe, that business and contracts of every kind begin and terminate with presents; and it is of great importance to bring such as may be agreeable to the sovereign; because, if he is satisfied, he exempts the vessel from paying the duties of anchorage, which are considerable, and which are higher or lower

lower according to the nature of the merchandise with which it is loaded. The Chinese pay per cent. agreeable to an ancient tariff, which mines the price of all commodities imported. On return from court, the captain unloads his vessel, transports his goods to a factory, which is visited by the mandarins who preside over the customs, in order to see whether they can meet with any thing new or that might be agreeable to the king, or the principal mandarins of the kingdom. These mandarins present a list of what they wish to purchase, and if they find among the cargo any of the articles on their list, they separate them from the rest, and pay for them at the price with the captain, who must be provided with a bill payable in two or three months. On this visit, the captain can dispose of nothing: he must also be very exact, and make no omission in the list which he presents to the king on his arrival; for if the mandarins of the customs should find any thing not mentioned in the list, the consequences might be disagreeable. He must, likewise, give some present to the minister, and to the principal commissioner of the customs, who, in Cochin-china, is always a principal mandarin, and styled Onlaibotao. With regard to the sale of their merchandize, the Chinese employ some of the mandarins, who readily become mediators when any thing is to be gained, and who purchase the dearest and most valuable articles. For objects of great importance, there are trusty women, well acquainted with commerce, who each take charge of a factory on receiving a small sum for their trouble. An European captain who might go to this country, could easily find rich Christian merchants to assist him

THE CORNISH CURATE; A TALE.

[WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.]

pourtray one's own life with impartiality, and lay open with candour the movements of it; to dare to confess its foibles, and by the justice to try its merits: is perhaps as difficult as can well be conceived: but, actuated by a desire for the happiness of those who have not yet decided on their future course of life, and hoping my story may serve either to direct or to deter, I will lay it before the public.

I was born in a distant country in a remote corner of the kingdom. My parents were above indigence, and their honour above imputation. A family pride, which had been handed down through a succession of generations, prevented them from stooping to the mean of trade: while their hereditary estate, being too extensive to secure a genteel dependence to themselves, was of course too limited to enable them to provide for the contingency of a numerous offspring.

I was the third son, and of course had but little to expect.

My father early intended me for the church, and placed me under an approved master, at a celebrated grammar-school. My diligence, let me say it, soon can without vanity make the attention, soon secured me the good-will of my master; and the simplicity of my disposition, the favour of my school-fellow, of whom I was in a few years considered as the first, and on every public occasion selected by my father to prove his own diligence, and display my talents. In seven years I finished my career of education, and left the good old gentleman, full of filial affection; who heightened my feeling by the sympathetic regard which was conspicuous in his looks.

And here I cannot forbear fondly indulging with a retrospective view of those happy days of unmingled felicity, when care has no her sting in the human breast, or thought out into scenes of future action, where misfortune dashes the cup of life with her bitter draught.

There are, I believe, but few persons, happy they may have been in their progress, who have not made the same reflections; and with pleasure to those cloudless hours, when the dread of correction, were the worst could befall them: when the joys of the present are pure and unalloyed, the tear soon forgot, and indifferent to what events might occur. If I have made these reflections, well may I have journeyed on one dreary road, since I have trod the path of life, and scarcely have known intervals of bliss, which the mendicant himself is bidden to taste!

From the grammar-school I was removed to the university of Oxford, and entered on the foundation of Exeter College. The same diligent application had marked my former studies soon rendered conspicuous in the university; and I was commended on every occasion, as a youth of uncommon and unwearied assiduity. My heart began to swell with the applauses which were so lavishly bestowed upon me; I was animated to yet farther exertions of application; and, in four years, took my bachelor's degree, with an éclat which has seldom distinguished a less diligent scholar. I soon became the object of universal admiration in the university; the greatness of my future greatness was prognosticated in the most flattering terms, as one who would be an honour to his country and a luminary in the church; but these compliments, however soothing to the youthful bosom, could not but be destined to distress me. The less assiduous co-

to me to bear away the palm of genius on every public occasion; and the proud, the honoured, and great, began to affect a supercilious contempt in my presence, which I am confident was neither sanctioned by their situations, nor deserved by my conduct; but, as our harmonious Pope says——

“ Envy with merit as its shade pursue ;

“ And, like a shadow, proves the substance true.”

The charms of science, and maxims of philosophy, could neither inspire me with fortitude, nor lull my sensibility. Too partial, perhaps, to my own merit, I was impatient of the slightest appearance of disrespect; and my feelings were, about this time, put to most severe trial, by the death of my father, after a short illness, that I was prevented from receiving his last benediction. This calamity more deeply affected me than all my subsequent misfortunes; it was the first I ever suffered, and the keen edge of delicate sensibility had not yet been blunted by a frequent repetition of misery. I resigned myself into the arms of melancholy; and secluding myself from the impertinent affected condolers of my loss, indulged that exquisite kind of sorrow which shuns the obtrusion of the world.

By my father's will I found myself entitled to 500*l*. which was all I had to combat the world, and establish myself in life; but, had I been rendered by my patrimony what the prudent call perfectly easy, my grief could not have been less poignant, nor my feelings so acute.

As my finances would no longer decently support me at college, and my affliction for the loss of a beloved parent stifled every throb of ambition, and forbade me to launch into a more active course of life, I embraced the first opportunity of an ordination, at once to seclude myself from secular employments, and gratify my sedentary and studious disposition.

To engage in the most sacred offices, more laudable view, may be excused in the unthinking world, but must certainly render highly culpable in the sight of heaven: and am not conscious of ever disgracing my precept my poverty and misfortunes may be that have degraded it, I have often reflected, that I was not influenced by worthier motives.

Having assumed the sacred habit, I set out from my native place with a pain and reluctance I had before experienced. I reflected, that I was now bidding adieu for ever to the seats of learning, and leaving behind me some valuable friends. I was attached by a similarity of studies; but now, with the melancholy consideration to support me, I had no longer a father to receive me in his arms, or a faithful friend to guard me from temptations of the world. At the sight of my nation, the tears gushed involuntarily from my eyes. I was overcome with contending passions: I scarcely support myself into the room where my friends were ready to receive me, before I fell on the floor, and enjoyed a temporary suspension of thought, and a consequent relaxation from my labours.

On recovering, I found the whole family attentive to my welfare: and my mother, free from apprehensions for me, was in a state little different from that from which I was restored. She, however, regained strength to bless God that I was that she had lived to see me in holy orders.

Regardless of securing any little advantage, might have accrued to me from my accuracy, I continued some time with my mother and elder brother, prosecuting my theological studies with much application, and only allowing proper intervals for exercise or company. Time, the grand ally, assisted by those doctrines of christianity which are peculiarly comforting to the afflicted, brought

o a necessary composure of mind. I gradually
 ed my wonted serenity ; and was ardently look-
 ward to my future destination, when a fresh ac-
 plunged me into the depths of misery, and not
 ught me to despair of finding friendship in a
 where the maxims of virtue are not inherent, but
 ced me that the ties of blood may be burst a-
 at the instigations of passion, and a brother's
 reluctance sacrificed than a sensual appetite
 ned.

ulleviate the grief occasioned by a beloved part-
 fs, my mother had requested the company of a
 lady, named Olivia, the daughter of a neigh-
 g clergyman. She had often visited in our fa-
 and being nearly of my age, was my constant
 nion in every childish pursuit : but, as the im-
 on the breast of infancy is evanescent as the
 g dew, or the bloom of the rose, her remem-
 had been almost effaced from my mind ; and,
 the time which we had recently spent together,
 ot felt a single emotion in her favour, nor treat-
 with more attention, than the fair, the lovely,
 : young, have always a right to expect from the
 and unpolished heart.

ing now the vernal season, I happened, one fine
 evening, to rove, with a book in my hand, to a
 rable distance from home ; till finding the shades
 it suddenly surrounding me, I hastened to re-
 My nearest way was through tangled woods
 frequented paths, and to this I gave the prefe-
 but before I proceeded far, a female voice re-
 I from a neighbouring copse. Shrieks, en-
 , and prayers, which became more languid as
 ached, seemed to be poured out in vain, and
 ce died away in broken murmurs. With all
 edition that humanity could inspire, I flew to-
 the place ; but, judge my surprise and sensa-
 then I beheld Olivia struggling in my brother's
 arms.

arms, and seemingly overcome by the sight of such an unwelcome issue, seemed confounded with shame; his lovely prize; and, with eyes quitted the spot without uttering

Wounded to the soul with his loss by the piteous situation of the lover stretched on the earth in a state of scarcely master of myself. However, I had a sufficient degree of reason to see, and I had the happiness to find that was not in vain. As she opened her eyes, she looked me full in the face, I felt I had never before experienced. At the sight of such an unexpected sight, notwithstanding my utmost endeavour, I fell into the same melancholy state. At length, I began to restore her; when burbling into "Eugenius," says she, "may ever bless your life! May heaven shower its blessings on your head! and may some lovely reward your virtue for preserving nearest Olivia!" exclaimed I, with all love, "the hand of heaven seems to afford deliverance; and, if I may presume to accept of it, may it be the guardian of that which has been so miraculously enabled to deliverer," sweetly returned the ingrateful to every acknowledgment I made me to my father, and lodge under the child who is at his disposal." And I immediately complied; and as it would be prudent to conceal the loss of my brother, which the malevolent world presented more fatal than it really was, I ascribe the lateness of our arrival to

and the charms of the season, which had us to linger beyond our intended time. *polo*gy was easily admitted; and as I was in-stay, I eagerly embraced the offer, as well to the time in the company of Olivia, as to reco-
ciously from my perturbation of mind before I
silty brother's eye.

morning I took leave of Olivia and her father; *ring* my walk, felt a dejection of spirits, and
s of heart, which could not have been exceed-
had been the perpetrator of villany, and not
ector of innocence. The mind seems often
c of its own fate, and intuitively to foresee the
at futurity is about to disclose. I approached
her with looks of indignation and pity; but,
ould utter a single word, unlocking his bureau,
re," says he, "your patrimony, and immedi-
quit the house! I disclaim for a brother: the
i who can frustrate my wishes merely to gra-
s own, and this under the more detestable
of sentimental hypocrisy!" Stung to the soul,
, "The power who sees the rectitude of my
and by my means has defeated the villany of
will abundantly provide for me! I renounce
ance with your ignominy, with the same plea-
you disclaim me for a brother; but let me
a you to beware, lest your passions precipitate
into irretrievable ruin!" With these words I
into my mother's apartment; and, falling on
s, besought her benediction, before the oppor-
as for ever closed. Too well acquainted with
I passed, she bathed my face with her tears;
ailing her hapless situation, encouraged me to
a speedy reconciliation, bidding me rely on
terable love.

she lived but a very short time to realize her
for; within three weeks, she fell a martyr to
her.

her grief, occasioned by the brutal in brother, in consequence of her partialit

An outcast from my family, and equa by the delicacy of my feelings, and nar circumstances, from elbowing my way scarcely knew which way to direct my however, which can illumine the darkest prompted my return to Olivia, that I how much my misfortune attached he: I revealed to the dear charmer my true concluded by asking her advice respect conduct. She immediately referred me superior experience; and I accordingly to him my fixed resolution of engaging without assigning the most distant reason my brother's house. In consequence of nication, I had in a few days the happy formed, that an old gentleman, the rector a village near Falmouth, was in immediate clerical assistant.

To him I presently applied, and with closed with his offer of allowing me two year; but as this sum would barely suffice my patrimony began rapidly to decrease.

Olivia, I need scarcely say, in the engaged all my thoughts. Our love was sincere; and interest, that powerful modern contracts, was entirely overlooked her fortune was still inferior to my own months she consented to be irrevocably I thought my felicity beyond the reach of this pleasing delusion, however, I had soon to be awaked; for finding my income inadequate to my expences, I began to find thoughts of involving a beloved wife in misery. These gloomy prefaces were too by the death of my aged patron; and wholly deprived me of employment.

by the birth of a son ; which, though it ought to have taught me economy, and stimulated my exertions, tended to lull my cares, and deaden my talents.

While I was thus vainly endeavouring to obtain another curacy, I was disappointed in my expectations of a small one. The machinations of my now-abandoned brother, who was attacked with a paralytic stroke, which compelled him to resign the care of his parish. The whole amount of his living did not exceed thirty pounds a year, and consequently little could be allowed for the maintenance of a curate. I was again pregnant ; when I found that, of some trifling articles of furniture and household goods, I had scarcely room left : and, to add to my afflictions, I had a second paralytic stroke, and soon after I lost a valued friend ; whose effects, sold off, and his debts discharged, produced but three-score pounds for his daughter's portion.

Now destitute of every friend, my brother irreconcilably inveterate, and a native bathful disposition, for which the world is not always obliged to make proper allowances, having prevented me from extending my connections, or securing friends, I was in such a distressful situation, that I began to sink beneath its burden, and to be weary of struggling with its fate.

My prospects, however, again brightened ; and I was offered a very desirable curacy of thirty pounds a year, by the interest of a young baronet, who had acquainted Olivia and her two infant children, and who had the warmest desire to serve us. As a present token of his friendship, he applied to the rector of his parish, in which he was himself patron, to accept my services in the room of a young man, whom an unfortunate and ill-requited attachment had just hurried to an early grave.

To Padstow I immediately removed with Olivia, whose kind sollicitude for me was the solation of my life ; and who, far from blanching that anxiety which continually clouded my kindly sympathized in my griefs, and endeared the most endearing fondness, to reconcile Sir Thomas Smith, by whose interposition obtained my present establishment, likewise all in his power to render my situation easily loading the children with presents, and to me the loan of any sum I might have occasioned this offer I too imprudently and fatally availed myself by borrowing two hundred pounds. To our good opinion of his generosity, he had myself perfectly easy in my situation ; for, the late incumbent's death, the living should I mine. I thanked him with an ardour that rendered my expressions of form. But, alas ! I had too soon found man of the world ; and found too soon nothing to hope, and poured forth my grateful my execrations only were due.

This unprincipled young man was our tutor, and encouraged our extravagance men might have an opportunity of supplying . My Olivia was charmed with his confidence as virtue cannot readily suspect that artifice never practised, she congratulated me—she flattered herself and children—on the advantage likely to derive from a friendship which she could suppose to be interested. The consequence, soon appeared ! Olivia, whose beauty improved than diminished, was invited to with me a christmas festival at Sir Thomas's blameable politeness to my supposed friend induced me to drink more plentifully of the which his board was profusely covered, the situation would bear ; and as I soon felt it was conveyed to bed in a state of obduracy

Olivia he likewise had the same shameful out guarded by the laws of delicate propriety, and his most earnest solicitations. However, shed himself entirely to her, his parasites and ts, who saw plainly that he had views upon e, retired one after another, leaving Olivia alone together. Immediately on this he shut ; and beseeching her attention for a few minutes in an affair which nearly concerned his happiness began to insult her with the most violent professions of love ; and swore that if she would not repassion, he should never see another happy ding, that she might command his fortune life, and that what he had already conferred a prelude to what he meant to do.

ned from her dream of happiness, she sprung animated with that courage which indignant I ever feel when it comes in contrast with dared him again to wound her ears with his ed vows ; protesting, his conduct should be own to an injured husband, who would make ely repent of his temerity. With all the inf conscious superiority he then opened the with a smile of contempt informed her, that refused his friendship, his fortune, and his should feel the effects of his resentment. eats, it is evident the base villain must have to put in execution previous to his diabolical ; for, before I descended next morning to I was arrested at his suit on my note for two pounds, which I had pressed him to accept ding me that sum ; and as it was not in my satisfy one half of the demand, I was hurried rison.

spects were now entirely blasted. Want, ig- l disgrace, presented themselves to my view, st hideous aspects ; and I could have laid life without a sigh, had not a faithful and affectionate

affectionate wife, with two infant children, to them with ties of indissoluble regard. A man I was truly sensible could only add to misery; yet the most unfortunate cannot, with reluctance, let go those attachments which are rooted in the soul, or bid farewell to mortal stoical apathy.

But, O God! my heart bleeds afresh at reflection of the scene I am now going to describe. Olivia, unable to support her separation from me, requested leave to make my room her habitacle.

The fatal request was granted. For a few days I was surrounded by my wife and children: I could not feel the prison gloom—But, can I proceed!—deprived of these comforts for ever! In a few weeks after my commitment, they were carried off by an epidemical fever; and these eyes, which had beheld the misery of a stranger without bestows of pity's tear, were doomed to behold two innocents press the same untimely bier.

The pathos of language is too weak to describe my sensations; I became delirious, and my own hand nearly perpetrated a deed my soul abhors—had no more to lose! And, gracious heaven! in this trying juncture I arraigned thy justice, for affliction laid its iron hand too heavy upon me.

By degrees I fell into a settled despondence. Since I entered this miserable room, four years have rolled away their melancholy hours, in which I hardly beheld the face of a friend, or heard the voice of a relation. The machinations of a natural brother, who leagued with Sir Thomas, in the count of his cruelty to me, have prevented obtaining my release, and seem to have shut out all hope of mercy on my fate. My only expectation is by the hand of death, for whose approach my prayers are continually offered, that happy period arrives, my soul shall so

and, leaving resentment entirely behind, shall
 t fruition for which my misfortunes here will
 e higher relish.

my melancholy tale, which I have ardently
 o publish before its authenticity could be dis-
 t the sons of pleasure learn to reflect, while
 in the abundance of riches, and enjoy the
 on of every wish, that there are many wretch-
 ie, whom their licentiousness ruins, and whom
 nevolence might save!—Let those then
 e charms of science allure to ascend the sum-
 me, timely consider, that learning is not al-
 path to preferment, and that silent merit
 unnoticed to the grave! From my fate, too,
 ts of our boasted establishment in church and
 y be evidently traced; and the great be
 to allow, that some regard ought to be paid
 tious and the modest in every sphere of life,
 the road to honours and emoluments should
 s be through the gate of superior address and
 ig assurance.

cannot conclude this pathetic tale, without
 r the state of the inferior Clergy of this coun-
 he unfortunate relater, with a pittance not
 equal to a mechanic or labourer, had a cha-
 situation in life to maintain; and also a belo-
 and family.

ies too poignant hurried them untimely to the
 —On an occasion, pitiable like this, of which
 too many in this kingdom, how much would
 be general good, if a plan was adopted for a
 ial distribution between the incumbent and
 who does the duty. From education and his
 ms at college, he is taught, nay raised to ele-
 ments, yet how painful must his situation be,
 e he labours for the advantage of a future
 is reduced to the greatest distress for a main-
 tenance.

tenance, and cannot, from his income, either support the character of the scholar or the gentleman.

SOME NOTES FOR HISTORY, AND ALSO THE CITAL OF MY DANGERS, SINCE THE 31st of A 1793. By JOHN-BAPTIST LOUVET, *one of the representatives proscribed in 1793.*

[From the Analytical Review, for July.]

THE numerous executions, and repeated massacres in Paris and the departments, have excited universal indignation, and thrown an odium on the whole French nation. It is necessary however, to make allowance for situation and circumstances; to calculate the degree of degeneracy, and even cruelty, superinduced by ages of slavery and oppression; to record the horrors of a foreign war new in its kind, and unheard of before in point of extent; to keep in view the enormities always engendered by civil commotion and the madness necessarily excited by the temporary deprivation of food, and the dread of approaching famine. After all, these must only be considered as tending to alleviate, rather than to justify the excesses that have been committed; but upon due investigation it will perhaps be discovered, that the guilt and disgrace attach solely to a bloody and triumphant faction now laid in the dust, and that the crimes, that are stained the annals of France, have been perpetrated by a few individuals, rather than a whole nation.

Mr L. the author of these memoirs, formed one of a very respectable party, termed the *Gironde*, by its most celebrated members, were representatives of that department. Previous to the revolution, he obtained all that a man of simple manners, and unobtrusive desires, could wish. He resided in the country

he was passionately fond; and his literary labours being attended with considerable success, laid the foundation of a fortune, that enabled a person like him with the love of independence, and expenses did not exceed eight hundred *livres* a year to live very comfortably.

He had shut himself up from the world in a house surrounded by a little garden, in 1789, and was then employed in writing the last six volumes of *Faust*, when a great event took place in France, which, by changing the taste for 'frivolous works,' overturned the whole fabric of his fortune. However as he considered the revolution to be at once glorious for his country, and just in itself, he did not repine; on the contrary, when the Bastille was taken by the parisiens, he was the first person in the little town where he resided to wear the symbol of new-born liberty, which was pinned upon his hat by the fair hands of his wife, now his wife. In his first work, he injected many strong republican sentiments throughout the episode of Pulawski; and in all his future labours, he had an eye to the immediate situation of his country. His 'Emilie de Varmont,' was written on purpose to evince the utility, and sometimes the necessity of divorce, and also of the marriage of the clergy. 'L'Anobli Conspirateur, ou le Bourgeois Genevois du dix-huitieme siecle,' was a comedy of effects, in which he attacked the ridiculous prejudices both the new and old nobility; another termed 'Lection & l'Audience du Grand-Lama Siski,' was directed against the 'mummery' of the church of Rome. The only dramatic piece ever acted was 'La grande bataille des Armees noir et blanche;' this, which was presented twenty-five times, held up the army of Napoleon to the ridicule of the parisiens.

L. attended the meetings of his section on all important occasions, and he was one of the first to in-
terfere

scribe his name in the register of the nation and to pay patriotic contributions.

'The greater part of the defenders of the cause had been snatched from its support, some by death, others by corruption. The courtly to conspire against the constitution it had. All, who laboured to destroy it, were ceases to be support of the monarch. They were enemies of the nation and the same time by emissions of paid journals, officious *vetos*, and all the arts of *machievellism*; in short, by the papal abbe Maury, the nobles of the army of the partisans of the two chambers, headed by me. I had been one of the small but intrepid philosophers, who, at the conclusion of 1793, saw the fate of a great nation obliged to stop his career of liberty, and to call itself free, yet a court and a king. Happy however in the reform of so many ancient abuses, I hoped to remain faithful to this castrated monarchy, hoping that time of itself, and without convulsion, or hemorrhage, would effect the cure of its wounds. Yes, by that heaven that reads our hearts, I swear, that if the court had not been so weak, and in a thousand instances endeavoured to strip us of *half-liberty* from us, I should never have been able to win from time alone, the completion of our freedom. It became incontestable that the court could not be so content with the insurrections that it had at home, it had also invited foreign assistance, king, by violating all his oaths, absolved us from it. It was the ancient despotism, that he wished to re-establish once more upon us: well! we enforced it upon him.'

He now deemed it his duty 'to join the sacred band, which at that time fought for liberty;' he accordingly entered the lists, and thus employed his pen on political subjects also.

December 1792, he read at the bar of the National Assembly a memorial, which he terms 'Ma Pétition aux Princes,' and afterwards two more, one against the department of Paris, which invited the king to affix his *veto* to the decree of refractory clergy. He now became known by his writings, and was elected a member of the Jacobin society, which at that period consisted of intelligent, virtuous, and upright men. There he spoke there was on the question of a war with Austria :

There were then four different factions in the state of the Feuillans, headed by la Fayette, elected commander in chief; he consented to the Austrians to penetrate into the French territory by their assistance to overwhelm the Jacobins and establish the English constitution. That the Cordeliers, which endeavoured to ruin Lewis in order to place Philip d'Orleans on the throne. The visible chiefs were Danton and Robespierre : Danton was the secret leader. Observe that both Danton and Robespierre burned with a desire which was fully concealed ; this was to supplant each other. Danton calculated, that he should be able to direct the council of regency, where Philip would only master in appearance ; the latter flattered himself with the idea of arriving at the dictatorship having triumphed over all his rivals.

The third party, as yet far from being numerous, but great on account of its transcendent talents, among them were Condorcet, Roland; and Brissot, composed the Jacobins, who wished for a republic. And the fourth faction was that of the court, which they made use of the rest on purpose to destroy la Fayette, by holding out the hope of the throne; of the Cordeliers, by opposing them to the Jacobins; of the Jacobins, by exciting them to commence an unsuccessful insurrection, which it hoped to turn

turn to its own advantage. Thus, *la Fayette*, laid open France to a foreign army, and *the* having marched against the castle of *Thuileries*, which they were expected to be massacred would neither have been a constitution of 17, an English constitution, nor a republic; on the contrary the ancient despotism would have been retained and its oppressions rather augmented than curtailed.

‘It was in this situation of affairs, that the question about a war with Austria was agitated: *Jacobins*. The *Cordeliers* did not wish for hostilities because they would confer too much power on *Fayette*, the avowed enemy of d’Orleans; but the *Jacobins* were eager for them, conscious that a continuation of peace, during six months more, would strengthen a despotic sceptre in the hands of *Lewis* or convey an usurped one into that of d’Orleans: that war only, a speedy war, could lead to a republic.

On this occasion, Mr L. joined *Brissot*, who had never before seen, and attacked *Robespierre* with considerable success. He soon became vice president of the society, and was about to be nominated minister of justice, but was precluded from this appointment by the intrigues of the *Cordeliers*. Having introduced to *Roland*, whose virtues he repeatedly praised, he became the editor of a very celebrated paper posted up in Paris, and distributed in the department called *la Sentinelle*. *Dumouriez*, at that time minister for foreign affairs, and who, notwithstanding asserts the contrary in the work just published, the execution of *Lewis*, affected to be a staunch republican, proposed to send him as ambassador to Constantinople; but this was prevented by a severe pamphlet reflecting on his conduct, he having contented this period to dismiss the three patriotic ministers, *Servant*, *Claviere*, and *Roland*.

On the 10th of August L. assisted in saving the soldiers, many of whom were concealed by *Brissot*.
Genl

ne in the presses belonging to the diplomatic
tee. Danton, who is said to have hidden him-
ing the engagement, appeared armed with a mon-
ong sabre at the head of the battalion of Mar-
as soon as the danger was over. As to Robe-
' more cowardly and no less hypocritical,' he
t show his face until four and twenty hours
: palace was taken. The great 'exterminator'
d the tribune on the 2d of September, to read
of proscription, and enact his decrees of death.
e of Brissot, Vergniaud, Guadet, Condorcet,
and Louvet; was resolved upon, and Pache
er demanded the heads of twenty two members.
e mean time the election of the Convention
ce, and Louvet was nominated one of the De-
or Loiret, which he had never once visited du-
whole course of his life. He began by de-
g Robespierre, and he blames the *Brisotiens*,
supporting him on this occasion. He after-
in concert with Buzot, moved, and obtained
: for the expulsion of the Bourbons. He him-
about the same time expelled from the Jaco-
ty, along with Roland, Lanthenas, and Girey-

ouriez now joined the Orleans faction, and the
he 10th of March is said to have been hatched
mp. At length the *commune* of Paris rose in
urrection against the representatives of the na-
d an armed force pointed their cannon at its
s: it may not be amiss here to observe, that
utionary committee at that time consisted, for
: part, of foreigners, for Gufman was a Spani-
che a Swiss, Dufourny an Italian, and Marat
of Neufchatel.

e, and Gensonne, while they urged the other
ed deputies to depart and rouse the depart-
: the cause of their country, refused to accom-
m, observing, that some ought to remain as
hostages.

THE CALEDONIAN BEE.

es, and guarantees of their innocence. For
ulars of their romantic adventures, whilst tra-
a considerable portion of France; with the
s imminent perils, and hair-breadth escapes,
refer our readers to the work itself, from wh-
cannot fail to derive much entertainment.
rs evident, that they were well-meaning and
e men, and that they knew how to die, as
live republicans. Louvet, after experiencing a
ety of disasters, was at length restored to his seat.
ne-Convention, of which he has since been made
ident, and is now a bookseller at Paris. He is con-
ed at the bloody proscription of the Jacobins, and
firms, that they were either disguised royalists, or
who had 'sold' themselves to the enemies of Fra-
Prejudice apart, their victories were far too brillan-
decisive for us to give entire credit to this asse-
We can at one and the same time admire their
and condemn their ferociousness.
The translation of this very interesting narra-
faithfully executed.

*The prevalent temper of mind in France, a
riod, is strikingly depicted in the following
Extracts from the above mentioned work.*

AFTER having long studied mankind in th
a great city, in the midst of their most eff
bits, the conveniences of luxury, and the
of gallantry, which they termed love;
perceived, in these sybarites lost in softne
rate people, seeming to have just streng
bear the enormous weight of their yoke
lute despair: I had ventured to asser
pressed would never have courage to a
off their yoke, or the oppressors to r

1, if it were not impossible for it to take place. I
 s but in part mistaken; a great change in the govern-
 nt of France announced itself; private interest rou-
 strong passions; but their first conflict happily was
 re noisy than destructive.

Events afterwards assumed a more serious character:
 d factions showed themselves. Betwixt the court,
 rich intrigued for the restoration of all the old abu-
 , and the party of Orleans, which appeared to com-
 t them, only to revive them for its own advantage,
 ne men conspiring in the cause of virtue made their
 y. After their generous exertions, a convention as-
 mbled, charged with *constituting* a republic, which
 happily it could do no more than *decree*. At first it
 is but an empty name: soon it was a fatal one; for
 rendered the *thing itself* abortive. However, drag-
 d almost in despite of myself upon the grand thea-
 , which I imagined that of the noblest passions,
 at did I at the first glance perceive? From the midst
 the mountain to its very summit, presumptuous ig-
 rance pretending to all the advantages of celebrity,
 edy covetousness grasping at wealth, vile debauch-
 thirsting for lengthened indulgences, atrocious ven-
 nance preparing for assassination, base envy despairing
 the influence of talents, and insatiate ambition burn-
 with the desire of power and the expence of every
 ne. And when villains like these began to acquire
 ascendancy; when the mob, mounting on heaps
 spoil and the ruins of property, obedient to their
 ce, bathed in seas of innocent blood; when plun-
 systematically conducted by *magistrates*, atheism
 uced to principle, and two hundred thousand scab-
 ls ordained by the law, disfigured my country; I
 s compelled to acknowledge, that, of all kinds of
 ery, that induced by anarchy is the most intoler-
 . When the ignorant and misguided multitude
 ns, crimes are as numerous as masters. One be-
 s *himself* to robbery, another delights in murder.

THE CALEDONIAN BEE.

seeks pleasure in harassing, imprisoning, *tormenting* his enemy; another chooses rather to *require* re-
 se; a third, disclaiming to mince his words, li-
 tter to ravish his daughter, too happy if the vil-
 lains do not massacre her after. You would say, that ev-
 ery one exerts himself to invent some new crimes, or
 which nature has not yet groaned: as soon as one
 is found, it is deified; and other villains labour with e-
 gerness to make some new discovery, that shall ha-
 ve equal success. Thus in my dishonoured country mai-
 thousands of banditti make profession of crime; and
 amongst crimes prefer, select, and cry up, what a
 most shameful, most disgusting, most horribly new
 Thus after the affair of Vendee a representative forg-
 himself so far as to style a hangman *the avenger of the*
people, and to call by the name of *civic virtue* that i-
 nocuousness, which led him to engage, in a full *assem-*
bly of the people, to cut off, every day perhaps, twe-
 ty Frenchmen's heads, and to keep his engagement
 Thus at *Commune-affranchie*, (what execrable mock-
 ry in such a change of name!) *Collot-d'Herbois*, a
 representative of the people, *Ronsin*, the commander
 of an army, and some other *patriots*, deliberated e-
 ly, for hours, in what way to assassinate with most
 solemn cruelty eight or ten thousand Lyonnese.
 at the noise of the cannister-shot, that tore the
 pieces, and the repeated blows of the sabre,
 which those who survived this were dispatched,
 merous people made the air ring with applause.
 the *guillotine* becomes the national altar, to whi-
 ther will citizenly drive brother; or the father
 Thus an unhappy wife, guilty of having accom-
 her husband to the place of punishment with
 is condemned, to the great satisfaction of the
 tude, to pass several hours under the fatal in-
 which sheds on her, drop by drop, the
blood of her beloved partner, whose corpse
 her—there—on the scaffold!—Thus, at

rent restrained by no dikes, an immeasurable mass of crimes unknown to the fiercest nations, spreads over a vast empire, and threatens to deluge the globe. Why could nothing less than this experience convince me of the fatal truth, that, without any distinction of poverty or opulence, greatness or obscurity, I will say even, in general, of perfect ignorance or imperfect knowledge, and with the single exception of *virtue*, which belongs but to a few privileged philosophers, men must be slaves; since men are either wicked themselves, or crouch before them who are so!

While we had any hope of bringing down that infamous sect, we traversed the departments, less to seek an asylum for ourselves, than to raise up enemies against it. Vain attempt! the disgusting machiavelianism of Hebert was to carry all before it. Already fear, under the name of prudence, began to divide the band of departments, to break up salutary measures, and endanger liberty in her last retreat. At Marseilles, at Bordeaux, in almost all the principal cities, the tardy, dissident, timid householder, could not resolve to quit his home for a moment: to mercenaries he entrusted his cause and his arms; as if it were difficult to foresee, that the man hired by him might soon be turned against him. On the other hand the mountain, silent, daring, full-armed in guilt, drew the sword against its country. For the sake of broaching a few planks, surprising a few women, and breaking open a few strong boxes, worthless soldiers engaged in the service of the mountain; to the cry of long live the republic, they cut the throats of republicans; and to make their country free, they ran to subjugate it, poured out from the *capital*, as from a modern Rome, the vilest imp of royalism in disguise, the most infamous agents of corruption, brought fetters to the *conquered provinces*, already prepared to prostrate themselves before their bloody proconsulate. Cities, once so proud, began to crouch before two or three ja-

cabins. Lost was the republic! and we, its unhappy founders, were doomed to undergo the most dreadful fate, that could attend a few proscribed persons well known, whom every villain pursued, and every coward abandoned. They, whose property we had constantly protected in the midst of dangers; offered not, in our distress, the least portion of that fortune the whole of which they the next day would deliver up on their knees to the first robber, who would seize it. They, whose lives we had defended for twelve months, at the hazard of our own, would refuse to open their doors to us; rather than expose theirs a moment in our behalf. Amidst the horrors of gloom, nights and stormy skies, exhausted with fatigue, having wandered all day in the woods without respite, famished with hunger, raging with thirst, nothing was left us to supply our continually renewing wants, or defend us from assassins; but our courage, our innocence, a remnant of hope, and the miracles of an evident protecting Providence. We shall see friends, saved through cowardice, refuse to know their friend. For me was reserved this trial, the most painful of all I have undergone! Wretched man! friends of twenty years proof will drive thee from their door; will drive thee back even to the feet of the scaffold. I have seen men in a body in their public life, and had detested them: I had reason to know them too well individually in their private life, and hatred was succeeded by contempt. Since, even in a country which I thought about to be regenerated, the good are so pusillanimous and the wicked so violent, it is clear, that every aggregate of men, pompously called *people* by fools like me, is in reality but a feeble herd, happy to crouch to master*. Whether it be a Robespierre or a Massélo, a Marat or a Nero, a Caligula or a Châlier Hebert or a Pitt, a Cartouch even or an Alexander

Defri

* *Let my situation be remembered, and my excess of grief may be an excuse for such reflections.*

Desires or an Orleans, what matters it? Every villain, if he be ambitious, and circumstances push him on, may come to be what is called a great man: only sometimes the most able is precipitated from the height into the abyss below; whilst to reign is to be most miserable*.

Louvet's description of Charlotte Corday.

WHILST we were all lodged in the town house, (*a 'intendance*) a stout, handsome young woman, of an open, yet modest behaviour, called, wishing to speak with Barbaroux. In her face, which was at once that of a fine and pretty woman, and in her whole carriage, there was a mixture of gentleness and dignity, which indicated her heavenly mind. She always came attended by a servant, and waited for Barbaroux in a hall, through which some one or other of us was continually passing. Since that woman has attracted the notice of the whole universe, we have mutually recollected all the circumstances of her visits; of which, it is now clear, a favour solicited for one of her relations was only a pretext. Her true motive was no doubt to

L 3

become

* Cromwell, whom Robespierre resembled so strongly, except in talents; who, naturally cruel and irreligious, affected, with double hypocrisy, to be inclined to clemency and zealous in the cause of God; was no sooner on the throne, than he fancied himself continually surrounded with assassins. He trusted not to his own guards. By day he carried pistols in his pocket, and at night he placed them under his pillow. He scarcely dared to eat: to sleep he was a stranger. Every night he changed his apartment and his bed. Who would not prefer death to a crown at such a price? Many cowardly villains, no doubt: but could we deem them fortunate in obtaining it? Is it not more probable, that even for them it would be better to die?

become acquainted with some of the founders of republic, for which she was going to devote her perhaps, too, she was not unwilling, that some of her features should be present to their memory. never will they be effaced from mine. O Charlotte day! in vain have all the *córueller* painters appeared conspired together, to give a disfigured copy of charms: thou wilt ever be before our eyes, gentle, noble, modest and beautiful, as thou always appearedst to us: thy mien will have that dignified firm and thy look that fire tempered by modesty, that with which it sparkled the eve of the day, on which thou departedst to level with the dust a man, whose horrible deformity it will be equally impossible for them to make us forget; whatever be their effort to represent it less hideous.

I declare, I affirm, that she never mentioned a word of her design to any one of us. And if such a council had been taken, and she had consulted us, should we have directed her dagger to Marat? Did we not know, that he was so afflicted with a severe disease, as to have scarcely two days to live?—Let us humble ourselves before the decrees of Providence; of that Providence which saw fit, that Robespierre and his accomplices should live long enough to destroy one another. enough for it to be completely proved to the French nation, the eyes of which will ultimately be opened to this solemn revelation; that they were traitorous conspirators, and he the most ambitious of tyrants.

In the turmoil of the great events then passing, she sufficiently attended to the sublimeness appearing in the dignified brevity of the answers; that astonished woman gave the vile knaves, by whom she was tried and to the grandeur of the thoughts and expression of that immortal epistle, which she addressed to *Baroux*, a few hours before her death, and which, with a profound sentiment of republican delicacy, such a mind alone could feel, she dated from the

ment of Brissot. Every thing beautiful in the French revolution will pass away, or that epistle will be handed down to future ages. O my dear Barbaroux, in thy fate, so deserving of envy altogether, never have I really envied any thing, but the happiness of having thy name prefixed to that epistle. Mine, however, at least she pronounced on her examination. I have received, therefore, a recompence for all my labours, an indemnification for my sacrifices, my troubles, the corroding anxiety I suffer in thy absence, my Lodoiska, and the last tortures reserved for me, if I learn, that our ferocious prosecutors, skilled to wound me in the tenderest part, have accomplished thy assassination. Yes, happen what may, I have at least my recompense: Charlotte Corday has named me, I am sure I shall not wholly perish.——Charlotte Corday, thou future idol of republicans, in that elysium, where thou reposest with a Vergniaux, a Sydney, a Brutus, listen to my last prayers: intreat of the Eternal, to protect my wife, to save her, to restore her to me: intreat him to grant us, in honourable poverty, some free corner of the globe, where we may lay our heads; some honest trade, by which I may support Lodoiska; some complete obscurity, to hide us from our enemies; some few years of love and happiness. And if my prayers be not heard, if my Lodoiska must perish on a scaffold, at least may I quickly hear the news, and I will fly to the place where thou reignest, to join my wife, and converse with thee.

I have taken a retrospective view of the last paragraph, and am aware, after having read it, that many will call me a fanatic. A fanatic let me be: great things were never achieved by men of cold hearts. That young man too was a fanatic, whose action history will record. How I regret, that I have forgotten his name!——The beautiful Corday was just led to prison; a young man ran up, intreating to be accepted as a prisoner in her place, and to undergo the punishment

punishment prepared for her. I need not say the cordeliers granted but a part of his petition. He suffered him not long to survive her, for he wished to die. *

AFFECTING MEMORIAL.

IN BEHALF OF MARIA THERESA CHARLOTTE
BOURBON, DAUGHTER OF LOUIS XVI. LATE
OF THE FRENCH.

THIS affecting memorial, which is taken from the *Courier Universel*, published at Paris, on the 10th of June last, while it describes some of the enormities inflicted on the royal prisoners during their cruel captivity, serves to demonstrate that liberty of the Press is at least beginning to revive, and affords a slight hope that the reign of reason, and royalty, may be expected, in the end, to pre-empt the present detestable anarchy.

"THE public have as yet no idea of all the crimes committed in the different prisons, especially those of the members of the ancient royal family, during the reign of our last tyrants. In all probability, the present government is not sufficiently acquainted with all these enormities. When Marie Antoinette was conveyed into the Conciergerie, she was shut up in a room called the Council-room, which is considered

* Another, named Adam Lux, deputy secretary for Mentz, penetrated with admiration at the action of Corday, composed a little oration on the subject, and carried his boldness so far as to print it, with a view to erect a statue to the heroine, inscribed, MORE VALER THAN BRUTUS. He was immediately taken to the Abbey. On entering it, he cried with great port of joy, "I am going to die, then, for Corday!" His head was cut off a few days

lost unwholsome in the whole prison. On pretence of providing her with an attendant, a spy was sent to her, fellow of a shocking mien, and dreadful voice; who, besides this employment, was charged with the most disgusting and most dirty work in the Conciergerie. His fellow's name was Barassin; he was by trade a robber and assassin; and had been condemned to fourteen years imprisonment by the criminal tribunal. The jail-keeper, who wanted an additional *dog*—a prison arm—that knew the watch-word, had obtained leave for this Barassin to suffer his punishment in that prison, instead of in a galley. Such was the honest person, who, as valet de chambre, attended on her who was Queen of France. Yet, a short time before her death her attendant, the robber on the highway, was taken from her: and a centinel—a *gen d'arme*—placed in her room, by whom she was closely watched day and night, and who was not separated from her, even during her rest, on a hard bed, but by a very bad screen ready to tumble in pieces. In this dreadful abode, the offspring of Roman emperors had no other cloathing but a coarse black gown, stockings full of holes, which she was daily obliged to mend, and no shoes. Such was the fate of Marie Antoinette, before whom once all Europe lay prostrate! on whom all the honours that can be bestowed on a mortal being were lavished, and to whom all the treasures of the world were open!

“After the death of their mother, or after she had left the Temple, the children of Louis XVI. were entirely forsaken. They had no change of linen; and, as is said, that an excess of uncleanness engendered first the eruptions of the skin, and afterwards the scabs, which put a period to the existence of one of them. The following is a fact, attested by one of the public notaries of the ancient commons of Paris, who was confined in the Luxembourg prison about a month and six weeks before the ninth of Thermidor. All kinds of guards and attendance had been withdrawn from the

the children; they were left quite by themselves, each in a separate room, which no one was allowed to enter, not even to make their beds, or sweep away the dirt. Their dinners were conveyed to them through holes made in their rooms: they were called in a savage tone, to receive them from the carrier, and to return the empty plates of the day before.

"The boy lay amidst filth and dirt, like an abandoned animal, on a bed never touched, never made for he had neither sense nor strength enough to do it himself. His sister, on the contrary, swept her room every day, cleaned it as well as she could, kept herself clean, and took care even of her toilette, as much as she was able to do in a horrid prison, where she was bereft even of the first necessities.

"This cruelty against unfortunate children—unfortunate not only on account of the severe confinement they suffered, but still more so from the utmost attention shewn them before their imprisonment, from the honours bestowed on them; and the profound respect with which they had been treated—is not the only one which has been committed against them. I am going to relate another of the most peculiar kind, which belongs to the commons: this master-piece of democracy, which was to fix at Paris all the civil and political liberty, all the virtues, all the glories of exalted Rome—all the arts, and all the urbanity, of polished Greece—after the retreat of the famous Simon, a cobbler by trade, and by appointment instructor of the infant son of Louis XVI. Two men, or rather two mastiffs of the commons, watched day and night around the room of this child. At the fall of day he was ordered to bed, because they did not chuse to allow him a light. A little time after, when he enjoyed his first sleep, one of these hell-hounds, afraid lest the devil, or the aristocrats, might carry him off through the vault of the prison, cried out to him, in a dreadful voice—"Capet, where art thou? Dost thou sleep?"—"Here I am!" answer

vered the poor infant, half asleep, and trembling
is whole body. "Come here, let me see thee!"
te naked, and sweating all over, the child ran to
, saying—"Here I am! what is the matter?"—
wanted to see thee: go, lay down again!" Two
hree hours after, the other scoundrel went through
same manœuvre, and the poor infant was obliged
bey."

If what must be composed the infernal wretches
could thus dishonour human nature, by the wan-
persecution of helpless infancy! Yet these are the
osophers who are to reform the world, by their
notions of virtue, of wisdom, and of liberty!

THE CLOWN AND THE LAWYER,

BY SIR JOHN RAMSEA.

HOB visited BRIEF, with a very long face,
Put a piece in his palm, then stated his case.
With the Lawyer—"As far as I yet understand,
I are right as my nail, I declare *by this hand*:
doctors oft differ; so, were you my brother,
n't answer, till *that* too be *fee'd*, for the *other*.
In spreading his hand, like a churchwarden's plate,
Come, come, my good friend, don't stand scratch-
ing your pate!
Swet t'other eye, like a soul, as you ought,
He's too precious for me thus to waste it for nought,"
HOB—"Here's the stuff! but, as I am a ninny,
handing thee, now, Master BRIEF, my *last* guinea;
I hopes as you'll give me the best of advice!"—
"to be sure! to be sure!" cries BRIEF, "in a trice,
I know that those words which I last heard you say,
I driv'n all at first that I told you away.

Gold!

No matter what Cause, or what Lawyer, or Court,
Gold! Gold! my friend HOB, is of all the support;
With that, to each point of the compass we rove;
Without it, the devil a *limb* of us move!

Every hope that I had, with your money, is gone;
Your cause is a bad one, and you are undone.

To *stand on* you hav'n't, as we say, a *leg*;

And no Lawyer, in England, for you'll stir a *peg*."

HOB look'd mighty sheepish, and mutter'd a curse,
As he saw Lawyer BRIEF put the cash in his purse.

"What you tell me," he cried, as he slowly withdrew,
"I fears, master BRIEF, may, for *once*, be too *true*:"

But if I durst tell thee a piece of *my* mind,

Tho' I *have* been main *foolish*, I an't yet quite *blind*;

And you *Limbs* of the *Law*, I now sees very plain,

Be all, as a body may say, *rogues in grain*!

Yes, ecod! had I known half I now know before,
I'd as soon enter'd hell, Master Brief, as your door;
And I wish I may suffer, with you, hell's worst pain,
If ever I visit a Lawyer again!"

TOPOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITIES.

[From Lysons' Environs of London, Vol. II.]

ACTON.

RICHARD BAXTER, the celebrated non-conformist divine, resided many years in this parish after the restoration: his house was near the church, where he constantly attended divine service, and sometimes preached, having a licence for so doing, provided he uttered nothing against the doctrines of the church of England. Sir Matthew Hale was his contemporary at Acton, and lived in habits of intimacy with him.

CHURCH

CHELSEA.

well-known coffee-house at Chelsea, called Don's, was first opened in the year 1695, by one a barber, who drew the attention of the public eccentricities of his conduct, and by furnishing the house with a large collection of natural and curiosities, which still remain in the coffee-room, printed catalogues are sold, with the names of principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans contributed largely out of the superfluities of his museum. Vice-admiral Munden, and other who had been much upon the coast of Spain, filled it with many curiosities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero.

The celebrated Sir Thomas More purchased an estate at Chelsea, and settled his family there about 1520. His house was situated near the water-side, as Erasmus describes it, was 'neither mean, nor yet to envy, yet magnificent enough.' He adds the conveniencies by building at the end of his garden a library and a chapel, where he passed much of his time in retirement and devotion. To give anecdotes of Sir Thomas More, would be superfluous; I shall confine myself therefore to such as are connected with his residence at Chelsea. The capricious monarch to whom he owed his rise and fall, frequently visited him at this place with the utmost familiarity and would sometimes dine with him uninvited. A description of the manner of Sir Thomas living with his family at Chelsea, exhibits a picture of domestic happiness: 'There he conversed (says he) with his wife, his son, his daughter, his three daughters and their husbands, with his grand-children. There is not any man living more affectionate to his children as he; and he loveth his wife as well as if she was a young maid.' When asked that this wife was not only inclining to old age,

age, but of a nature somewhat harsh, and very lively, or as his great grandson More says, of goodly of no good favour nor complexion, nor very rich disposition very near and worldly, we must allow great merit for his affectionate behaviour toward nor should we omit to commend the means he use of to soften the moroseness of her disposition persuaded her (it seems) to play upon the lute, and some other instruments, every day perform thereon her task; and so with the like gentleness ordered his family;—‘Such is the excellence of temper; (continues Erasmus) that whatsoever hath that could not be helped, he loveth it as if he could have happened more happily. You would there was in that place Plato’s academy; but I conceive an injury in comparing it to Plato’s academy where there were only disputations of numbers, geometrical figures, and sometimes of moral virtues. I should rather call his house a school, or university of Christian religion; for though there is none there but readeth or studieth the liberal sciences, their chief care is piety and virtue; there is no quarrelling or intemperate words heard; none seen idle; every worthy gentleman doth not govern with proud lofty words, but with well-timed and courteous violence; every body performeth his duty, yet is always alacrity; neither is sober mirth any thing wanting.’

Sir Thomas More was a great benefactor to the church of Chelsea, constantly attended divine service there, and frequently assisted at its celebration. When the duke of Norfolk coming one day to dine with him while he was chancellor, found him at church, saying a surplice, and singing with the quire; ‘Every body, my lord chancellor,’ said the duke as they returned to his house, ‘what a parish clerk! A parish clerk you dishonour the king and his office.’ ‘Nay Sir Thomas, you may not think your master and

will be offended with me for serving God, his master, or thereby count his office dishonoured.'

The morning after he had resigned the great seal, he went to Chelsea church with his lady and family, where, during divine service, he sat as usual in the pews, wearing a surplice; and because it had been a custom after mass was done, for one of his gentlemen to go to his lady's pew, and say, 'My lord is gone before;' he came now himself, and making a low bow, said, 'Madam, my lord is gone.' She thinking it to be no more than his usual humour, took no notice of it; but in the way home, to her great mortification, he intruded the jest, by acquainting her with what he had done the preceding day.'

Holbein, who came to England in 1526, was first patronized by Sir Thomas More, and during the space of three years lived in his house at Chelsea, where he was employed in drawing the portraits of his patron and his friends. Among the numerous works attributed to this celebrated master, none perhaps are more noted than the groups of Sir Thomas More's family; but very good reasons have been assigned for supposing that though the heads were sketched by Holbein, the pictures were finished by an inferior artist.

Among other instances of Sir Thomas More's benevolent disposition, we are told, that he hired a house at Chelsea for the reception of aged people, who were supported by his bounty, and that it was the province of his amiable daughter Margaret to see that all their wants were duly relieved. This great man was beheaded in 1535, for refusing to take the oath which acknowledged the king's supremacy. It may be thought worthy of notice, perhaps, that the morning he was summoned to repair to Lambeth for the purpose of taking that oath, he went to his parish church attended mass, and received the sacrament; after which, stepping into his barge, he bid a last adieu to

the favourite scenes of his retirement, and resigned himself to the fate he saw approaching.

A few years previous to his death, Sir Thomas More caused a vault to be made on the south side of the chancel of Chelsea church, to which he removed the bones of his first wife, and which he designed for the place of his own interment. It has been a matter of dispute whether his body was deposited there or not; some authors say, that his daughter Margaret, whose pious affection to her father's memory has frequently been the theme of panegyric, removed his corpse from the Tower, where it had been buried, to the vault at Chelsea. More, the chancellor's great grandson, who wrote his life, does not mention this fact; and it has been thought unlikely, from the circumstance of bishop Fisher's body having been removed to the Tower by Margaret Roper, that it might be interred, according to his request, near her father, who was there buried. Soon after Sir Thomas More resigned the office of lord chancellor, he wrote an epitaph for himself, which is engraved upon a tablet of black marble on the south wall of the chancel at Chelsea. It has been several times printed, but not correctly.

A letter of Sir Thomas More's is said to be extant, in which he boasts of having expressed his enmity to heretics in his epitaph. How much is it to be lamented, that a bigoted zeal should have thus perverted a disposition in every other respect so charitable and benevolent!

THE duchess of Northumberland was a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune: having been the wife of one of the greatest men of that age, she lived to see her husband lose his head upon a scaffold*; to see one son share his father's fate; another escape it only by dying in prison; and the rest of her children living

* John Duke of Northumberland was beheaded August 22, 1553, for proclaiming lady Jane Grey.

living but by permission. Amid this distress, which was heightened by the confiscation of her property, she displayed great firmness of mind, though left destitute of fortune and of friends, till the arrival of some of the nobility from the Spanish court, who interested themselves so warmly in her favour, that they prevailed upon the queen to reinstate her in some of her former possessions; and she conducted herself with such wisdom and prudence as enabled her to restore her overthrown house even in a reign of cruelty and tyranny. Her surviving progeny were no less remarkable for their prosperity than their brethren for their misfortunes. Ambrose was restored to the title of earl of Warwick, and enjoyed many other honours and preferments. Robert was created earl of Leicester, and became one of queen Elizabeth's prime ministers, and her daughter Mary was the mother of Sir Philip Sydney.

The duchess, a short time before her death, wrote her will with her own hands. She bequeathed to Sir Henry Sidney the gold and green hangings in the gallery at Chelsea, with her lord's arms and hers; to her daughter Mary Sydney, her gown of black barred velvet furred with sables, and a gown with a high back of fair wrought velvet; to her daughter Catherine Hastings, a gown of purple velvet, a summer gown, and a kirtle of new purple velvet to it, and sleeves; to Elizabeth daughter of lord Cobham, a gown of black barred velvet furred with lizards; to the duchess of Alva, her green parrot, having nothing else worthy for her. 'My will (says she) 'is, earnestly and effectually, that little solemnity be made for me, for I had ever have a thousand foldes my debts to be paid; and the poore be given unto, than any pompe to be shewed upon my wretched carkes; therefore to the wormes will I goe, as I have afore wrytten in all poyntes, as you will answer yt afore God. And you breke any one jot of

it, your wills hereafter may chaunce to be as I ken.'

In another place, she says, 'After I am from this worlde, let me be wonde up in a shute put into a coffyn of woode, and so layde grounde with such funeralls as parteyneth to riall of a corse. I will at my yeres mynde have devyne service as myne executors shall thynke with the whole arms of father and mother upon stone graven; nor in no wise to let me be open till I am dead.—I have not loved to be very bold with women, much more wolde I be lothe to come to the hands of any lyving man, be he physiciar or geon.' Notwithstanding her strict injunction to the contrary, she was buried with great solemnity, 1, 1554-5, two heralds attending, with many others, six dozen of torches, and two white horses, and 'a canopy borne over her effigies in way to goodly hearse, to the church of Chelsea.'

A TRADITION prevails at Chelsea, that the Nell Gwyn first projected the scheme of building a hospital for superannuated soldiers, and permitted to become the founder. The sign-board of the public-house, not far from the college, is still covered with her portrait, underneath which is an inscription ascribing the foundation to her desire. Whether the celebrated lady has any claim to dispute the project with Sir Stephen Fox, it would be difficult perhaps to determine. The following paragraph from a notice of that day, affords a presumption that she was a resident in the neighbourhood: 'We hear, dam Ellen Gwyn's mother, sitting lately by the water-side at her house by the neat-houses near Chelsea, fell accidentally into the water, and was carried to the Chelsea Hospital, August 5, 1679. *Domestic Intelligencer*, August 5, 1679.'

In the burial ground, belonging to Cheisea college, near the entrance is this singular epitaph: 'Here rests William Hiseland, a veteran, if ever soldier was, who merited well a pension, if long service be a merit, having served upward of the days of man; ancient, but not superannuated; engaged in a series of wars, civil as well as foreign, yet maimed or worn out by neither. His complexion was fresh and florid; his health hail and hearty; his memory exact and ready. In stature he exceeded the military size; in strength he surpassed the prime of youth; and what rendered his age still more patriarchal, when above a hundred years old, he took unto him a wife. Read, fellow-soldiers, and reflect that there is a spiritual warfare as well as a warfare temporal. Born the 1st of August 1620; died the 17th of February 1732, aged 112.'

EXTRACT FROM "AN APPEAL TO IMPARTIAL POS-
 "TERITY; BY CITIZENNESS ROLAND, WIFE OF
 "THE MINISTER OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT,"
just published.

SCARCELY had I sitten down, when I heard a knock at my door. It was about midnight. A numerous deputation of the commune appeared, and enquired for Roland.—'He is not at home.'—'But,' said the person, who wore an officer's gorget, to me, 'where can he be? When will he return? You know his way of life, and can judge when we may expect him.'—'I know not,' replied I, 'whether your orders authorise you to put such questions to me; but this I know, that nothing can oblige me to answer them. Roland quitted his house, whilst I was at the convention: he could not then make me his confident: and I have nothing more to say to you.'

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The troop withdrew much dissatisfied. I perceived that a sentry was left at my door, and a guard at that of the house. From this I inferred, that I must summon strength to support whatever might happen. Exhausted with fatigue, I ordered supper, finished my letter, entrusted it to my faithful nurse, and retired to bed. I had slept soundly about an hour, when my servant entered my chamber, and told me, that the officers of the section requested me to go into the adjoining apartment. 'I understand them,' replied I: 'go, child, they shall not wait for me long.' I jumped out of bed, and dressed myself. My nurse came in, and was surprized, that I should take the trouble to put on any thing more than a wrapping gown.—'A proper dress is necessary to go out in,' observed I.—'The poor woman looked in my face, and the tears gushed into her eyes. I went into the next room.

'We come, Citizenness, to put you under arrest, and to affix seals on your property.'—'Where is your authority?'—'Here:' said a man, taking out of his pocket a *mandate* from the revolutionary committee*, to convey me to the Abbey, without specifying any motive for the arrest. 'I may tell you, with Roland, that I know nothing of this committee, that I will not obey its orders, and that you shall not take me hence unless by violence.'—'Here is another order,' said eagerly, with an air of consequence, a little hard featured man; and he read me one from the commune, which directed, also, without alledging any charge, the arrest of both Roland and his wife. Whilst it was reading, I debated with myself, whether I should carry my resistance to the utmost, or quietly resign myself into their hands. I might plead the law, which prohibited nocturnal arrests; and if the law, which *authorities* magistrates to seize suspected persons were *urged*, I might retort the illegality of the municipality ^{act.}

* The authorefs means the committee of insurrection of the commune of the 31st of May.

cashiered and created anew by an arbitrary power. But then this power the citizens of Paris had in measure functioned : the law was become nothing than an empty name, employed for the purpose implying more securely on the most acknowledged facts : and force prevailed, to which if I compelled brutes to have recourse, they would preserve no bounds in its application. Resistance therefore was useless, and could serve only to expose me.

How do you mean to proceed, gentlemen ?"—' We sent for the justice of peace of the section, and see a detachment of his armed force.'—The justice of peace arrived. They went into my salon, fixed seals to every thing, to the windows, the drawers for linen. One man would have them put on a piano-forte, but he was told it was an instrument of music : he then drew out a foot rule, took its dimensions, as if he designed it for some particular place. I asked leave to take out my daughter's wardrobe ! and I made up a small packet of night-clothes for myself. In the mean time fifty or a hundred persons were passing backwards and forwards usually, filled two rooms, crowded every place, might easily conceal malicious persons disposed either to remove or to put in any thing. The air became loaded with noisome exhalations, and I was obliged to retire to the window of the anti-chamber to get a breath. The officer durst not command this order to withdraw : occasionally he addressed to it a request, which produced only its renewal. Sitting down at my bureau, I wrote to a friend concerning my situation, or to recommend him to my daughter.

As I was folding it up, Mr Nicaud, the bearer of the order from the commune, said ; ' madam, you have read your letter, and tell us to whom it is addressed.'—' I have no objection to read it, if that will satisfy you.'—' It is of more consequence to say to *my* you address it.'—' That I certainly shall not do :

do : the title of my friend is not of a nature sent, to induce me to name to you those, or bestow it :’ and I tore the letter to pieces. turned my back, they picked up the fragments them under seal. I was tempted to laugh at pidd eagerness, for the letter had no direction.

In fine, at seven in the morning I left my and my people, after having recommended calmness and patience. By their tears I felt more honoured, than it was in the power of fiction to render me dejected.—‘ You have people who love you :’ said one of the commissioners have never had any about me, who did not : I ; and I descended the stairs. From the bottom of them to the coach, which was on the opposite side of the street, two rows of armed men were drawn up, and a crowd of curious people had assembled. I walked slowly and deliberately between the ranks, tentatively viewing the cowardly or misdirected force. The armed force followed the coach in the rear, whilst the wretched populace, deceived, and credulous in the persons of its true friends, stopped and passed by, attracted by the sight, and some cried out, ‘ *to the guillotine.*’—‘ Shall we draw the blinds ?’ said one of the commissioners to me. ‘ No,’ said the other. ‘ No, gentlemen, innocence, however persecuted, never puts on the guise of criminality : I will not be in the eye of any one, and I would not conceal from any person’s view.’—‘ You have more than many men : you submit to justice calmly and with patience ! Were justice done, I should not now be here : but should an iniquitous procedure set up the scaffold, I would mount it with the same courage and tranquillity, with which I now go to a prison to fight for my country : I regret my mistake in thinking I was qualified for liberty and happiness : but life is dear at its due value ; I have never feared a just death ; *guilt ; injustice* and death I despise.’—The

commissioners did not perfectly comprehend such language, and probably thought it very aristocratic.

We arrived at the Abbey, the theatre of those bloody scenes, the revival of which the Jacobins have for some time preached up with such fervour. The first objects that presented themselves to my view, were five or six old beds, occupied by as many men, in a gloomy hamper. As soon as I had passed the wicket, all seemed in motion; and my guides made me ascend a dirty narrow staircase. We came to the keeper, in a sort of little salon, which was tolerably clean, where he offered me a couch. 'Where is my chamber?' said I to his wife, a corpulent woman, with a good countenance.—'Madam, I did not expect you: I have no one ready: in the mean time you will remain here.'—The commissioners went into the adjoining room, directed an entry of their mandate to be made, and gave their verbal orders. These, I afterwards learnt, were very rigid, and often renewed afterwards, but they durst not give them in writing. The keeper knew his trade too well, literally to pursue, what he was under no obligation to follow. He is an honest man, active, obliging, and in the exercise of his office saves nothing for justice or humanity to desire.—'What would you choose for breakfast?'—'A little apillaire.'

The commissioners withdrew, observing to me that Poland ought not to have absconded, if he had been innocent.—'When a man, who has rendered such important service to the cause of liberty, is exposed to suspicion; when a minister, whose conduct has been so open, and accounts so clear, is become an object of detestable calumny, and the bitterest persecution; it would be strange, if he did not withdraw himself from the last extremities of envy. Just as Aristides, severe as Cato, to his virtues he is indebted for his enemies. Their fury knows no bounds: let them satiate it on me: I defy its power, and to it I devote myself. It is

is incumbent on him, to save himself for the sake of his country, to which he may yet be capable of rendering important service.'—The gentlemen were a little confounded; made no answer but a bow; and departed.

Whilst I breakfasted, a bed-chamber was hastily put in order, into which I was introduced. 'You may remain here, madam, the whole day; and if I cannot get ready an apartment for you this evening, as I have a great many persons, a bed shall be made up in the salon,'—The keeper's wife, who said this to me, added some civil observations on the regret she felt, whenever a person of her own sex arrived, subjoining: 'for they have not all your serene countenance, madam.'—I thanked her with a smile; and she locked me in.

Thus, then, I am in prison; said I to myself. I sat down, and gave myself up to profound reflection. The moments that followed I would not exchange for those, which others would esteem the most happy of my life. Never will they be erased from my memory. They enabled me to feel, in a critical situation, with a stormy, precarious period in view, all the value of honesty and fortitude, in the sincerity of a good conscience, and the strength of a courageous mind. Hitherto, impelled by circumstances, my actions, in this crisis, had been the result of a lively sentiment, hurrying me away. How grateful to find its effects justified by reason! I recalled to my mind the past: I weighed the events of the future: and if, listening to a heart of sensibility, I found an affection too powerful, I discovered not one, that could suffuse my cheek with a blush, not one, but served as alimient to my courage, not one, but that courage could subdue. I devoted myself, if I may use the expression, voluntarily to my destiny, whatever it might be: I defied its rigour: and my mind settled itself in that disposition, where it seeks nothing more than to employ the present well, without anxiety about any thing farther. But this tranquillity with regard to what concerned

cerned only myself I extended not to the fate of my country, and of my friends: with inexpressible eagerness I listened to the cries of the street, and waited for the papers of the evening. However, I made inquiry concerning my new situation, and what portion of liberty was left me.—‘May I write? May I see any person? What will be my expences here?’ were my first questions. Lavacquerie, the keeper, acquainted me with the directions given him, and the liberty he could take with such orders. I wrote to my faithful nurse, to come and see me; but it was agreed, that she should impart to no one her having the permission.

ACCOUNT OF THE TURKISH HAREM AT ALEPPO,
AND OF THE CHARACTER, EMPLOYMENTS, AND
AMUSEMENTS OF THE TURKISH LADIES.

*From the First Volume of the enlarged Edition of Rus-
sel's Natural History of Aleppo.*

“HOWEVER desirous a traveller in Turkey may be to learn the character and domestic manners of the Turkish ladies, he must expect to meet with various obstacles in his researches. The regulations of the Harem oppose a strong barrier to curiosity; inveterate custom excludes females from mingling in assemblies of the other sex, and, even with their nearest male relations, they appear to be under restraint, from which perhaps they are never emancipated, except in familiar society among themselves.

“In conversation, the Turks seldom talk of their women, and a stranger has very few opportunities of introducing a subject which they seem studious to avoid. Some information indeed may be obtained from the Christian and Jewish women who occasionally have access to the Harem; but their accounts must

be received with caution, and due allowance made for religious prejudices, as well as for the Eastern propensity to fable.

“ All travellers who have visited the Levant, have more or less experienced these and other obstacles to inquiry; and hence it is the less remarkable, that the relations concerning Mohammedan women, met with in some of the best books of travels, should often be found contradictory or defective, without impeachment either of the writer's diligence or veracity. Sensible, from experience, that neither a tolerable knowledge of the language, nor familiar intercourse with the natives, in the course of a long residence in the country, can wholly surmount difficulties, which others have encountered with fewer advantages, it may be proper to bespeak indulgence for incidental errors, in the following representation of Mohammedan manners: in which are introduced a few domestic circumstances, that professional privilege afforded opportunities of observing, in the interior of the Harem.

“ A description of the quarter in the Turkish palaces appropriated to the women, has been given in the first chapter of the preceding book. It may be added here, that, close to the outer door, there is an aperture in the wall about two feet from the ground, two feet and a half in height, and nearly two feet in breadth; to which is fitted a narrow wooden frame, and the middle space filled up by a hollow wooden cylinder, placed vertically on pivots, so as to be easily turned round. This wheel, being divided by one or more horizontal partitions, and open on one side from top to bottom, serves to deliver dishes from the kitchen, or to receive small parcels, without opening the outer door, or the persons on either side being seen. The partitions are moveable, and may be taken out occasionally, for the reception of larger parcels. *Females who have business at the Harem, summon the attendants within, by rapping gently on the wheel,*
but

not answered readily, they exercise the knock-
the outer door with great violence. It may be
ed, that the doors of the great Harems, from
ig to sun-set, are seldom locked, on account of
stant succession of people coming and going :
e case is different in inferior Harems, and in or-
houses, where there is no separate quarter for
omen : the master of the house, when he goes
l, not only shuts the street door, but carries the
ong with him.

o the Harems of the great belongs an officer na-
larem Kehiafy who superintends all affairs, with-
ors, relating to the Harem, and commonly has
two boys under him, who have access to the
ents, and are employed by the ladies in carry-
ssages, or in other petty services. These boys
lly are black slaves, but not eunuchs. Their
, sometimes, is an eunuch, but, except in the
of bashaws, the office is commonly bestowed
uffy white slave, or on a servant of advanced age.
one of the ordinary menial male servants ever
ch the door of the Harem, unless the Harem
y, or one of his attendants is present ; and all
s who have business with the ladies, as well as
ians and other medical attendants, must apply
for admittance. Even the grandee himself,
there are female visitants in his Harem, does not
e to enter, till he has been announced, in order
: those time to prepare for his reception, who,
ing to custom, ought not to appear before him
ed ; and on certain occasions, as when the Ha-
ntertains a large company, he, being apprized
hand, does not go near the Harem till the guests
st it.

Then the ladies visit one another in a forenoon,
o not immediately unveil on coming into the
y, lest some of the men should happen to be still
le, and might see them as they pass ; but, as

soon as they enter the apartment of the lady to whom the visit is intended, either one of the young ladies, or a slave, assists in taking off the veil, which, being carefully folded up, is laid aside. It is a sign that the visitant intends only a short stay, when instead of resigning the veil, she only uncovers her head, permitting the veil to hang carelessly down on the shoulders. This generally produces a friendly contest between the parties; one insisting upon taking the veil away, the other refusing to surrender it. A little contest takes place at the close of the visit. When entreaty

cannot prevail on the visitant to stay longer, the veil is hidden, the slaves instructed before hand, pretend to search for it every where in vain, and when she urges the absolute necessity of her going, she is assured that the Aga, or master of the house, is not yet gone abroad, and is then jocosely dared to depart without it.

"In their manner of receiving one another, the ladies are less formal than the men; their complimentary speeches, though in a high strain, are more rapid, and familiarly expressed.

"The common salutation is performed by laying the right hand on the left breast, and gently inclining the head. They sometimes salute by kissing the cheek; and the young ladies kiss the hands of their senior relations. They entertain with coffee and tobacco, but the sherbet and perfume are only produced on particular occasions.

"The great men are attended in the Harem, by the female slaves, in the same manner as, in the outer apartments, by the pages. They remain standing in the humble attitude of attendance, their hands crossed before them on their cincture, and their eyes fixed on the ground. The other ladies as well as the daughters of the family, occasionally bring the pipe and coffee, but do not remain standing; they either are desired to sit down, or they retire. This however is to be understood of the grandees; for in ordinary life, both

both wives and daughters minister servilely to the men: the two sexes never sitting at table together.

"It is seldom that all the ladies of a Harem are, by the great man, seen assembled, unless they happen, in the summer, to be surprized sitting in the Divan, where they meet to enjoy the cool air. At his approach, they all rise up, but, if desired, resume their places, (some of the slaves excepted) and return to their work. However loquacious they may have been before he entered, a respectful silence ensues the moment he appears; a restraint which they feel the less, from their being accustomed to it almost from infancy. It is surprizing how suddenly the clamour of children is hushed on the approach of the father; but the women often lament their want of power, in his absence, of quieting the children either by threats or soothing.

"Though the presence of the great man may impose silence on the younger ladies, he always finds some of the elderly matrons, ready enough to entertain him, should he be disposed for conversation. In his manner he learns the domestic news of the town, which, though rarely a topic of discourse among the men, being in great request at the public baths, is circulated by the female pedlars, and the Bidoween women attached to the Harem. The former, who are chiefly Jewish or Christian women of a certain age, supply the ladies with gauzes, muslin, embroidery, and trinkets, and moreover have the art of collecting and embellishing all kinds of private history; the latter are not less talkative, nor more secret, but possess also a licensed privilege of speaking freely to the men, which they perfectly know how to exercise. Their licence is derived from being often retained as nurses, by which they gain a permanent establishment in the family; the foster sister remaining attached to the Harem and in time succeeding her mother. The grandees, in these indolent hours converse also on their domestic affairs, and amuse themselves with their children.

ren. When they wish to be more retired, they draw to another apartment, into which no person except the lady to whom it belongs, presumes to be uncalled.

“The Turks, in presence of their women, to affect a more haughty, reserved air, than usual in their manner of speaking to them, are less courteous, and more abrupt, than they are to one another or even to men who are much their inferiors. It was frequently observed in persons remarkable for an affable deportment to men, it may be considered as their usual manner, than ascribed to the appearance of an European; and is further confirmed by the ordinary behaviour of the boys, who talk to women in an imperious manner, which they clearly have learned from example. The men judge it politic to assume this demeanour, in a situation where dominion may be supposed to be maintained with more difficulty, than among their dependants; and therefore venture only in a short time, to avow that gentleness, which, as a necessary consequence from their dignity, they think prudent, in general conduct, to conceal, from persons whose obedience they believe can alone be secured, by a stern authority.

“The ladies, especially those of rank, are distinguished in regard to their husbands, while they are distinguished by an engaging, affectionate fondness for their husbands, though it is often returned with little more than complaisance: as if their tender endearments were a tribute due to male superiority. There are times even when natural affection gets the better of the indifference of the young men. The sight of a lady in distress, or languishing in a fit of severe illness, often produces emotion, of which, judging from the usual appearances, they would seem to be unconscious. The affectation of apathy is a remarkable trait in the character of the Turks. They are led by
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misfortunes, to assume an appearance of tranquillity, more than they possess in reality; and, on other occasions, they strive to hide that sensibility which other nations think it honourable to indulge. Their exterior manners are universally marked by this affectation: their real feelings, influenced by the common springs of humanity, are more remote from the eye of observation.

"Persons of distinction, who are in office, leave the harem early in the morning, and, two hours after noon excepted, pass most of their time in the outer apartments. But others, who have little business, and the luxurious young men of all denominations, lounge many hours in their Harem. Some allowance, in this respect, is made to youth, for some weeks after marriage; but an effeminate character, which is by no means respectable among the men, is far from being acceptable to the women. The presence of the men, at unusual hours in the day time, lays the whole Harem under restraint, and however some particular favourite may be gratified by the particular attention of her lord, the rest of the women are apt to lament the liberty they are deprived of, by his remaining too much at home.

"The grandees, if slightly indisposed, continue to see company in the outer apartments; but when the disorder becomes serious, they retreat into the Harem, to be nursed by their women: and in this situation, besides their medical attendants, and very near relations, no person whatever can have access, except on very urgent business. They make choice of the females they wish to have more immediately about their person, and one in particular is appointed to give an account to the physician, of what happens at the intervals of his visits, to receive his directions, and to see them duly obeyed.

"Medical people, whether Europeans or natives, have access to the Harem, at all times when their attendance

tendance is requisite. The physician, after being announced, is obliged to wait at the door till the way be cleared; that is till his patient, when a female, her company, and attendants, and others who might happen to be in the courts through which he must pass, have either veiled, or retired out of sight. He is then conducted to the chamber of the sick lady by a slave, who continues, in a loud voice, to give warning of his approach, by exclaiming *Dirb, Dirb, al Hakeem Gia-y*. Way! Way! the doctor is coming: a precaution which does not always prevent the unveiled ladies, who have not been apprized, from accidentally crossing the court, in which case, it becomes the well-bred physician to turn his eyes another way.

“ Upon entering the chamber, he finds his patient covered with a loose veil, and, it being a vulgar notion that the malady may be discovered from the pulse, he is no sooner seated, than the naked wrist is presented for his examination. She then describes her complaints, and, if it be necessary to look at the tongue, the veil is for that purpose removed, while the assistants keep the rest of the face, and especially the crown of the head, carefully covered. The women do not hesitate to expose the neck, the bosom, or the stomach, when the case requires those parts to be inspected, but never without extreme reluctance consent to uncover the head. Ladies whom I had known very young, and who, from long acquaintance, were careless in concealing their faces from me, never appeared without a handkerchief or some other slight covering thrown over the head. So far as I could judge, from general practice, it seemed to be considered, in point of decorum, of more consequence to veil the head, than the face.

“ The physician is usually entertained with tobacco and coffee, which, being intended as a mark of respect, cannot in civility be declined, though the compliance leads to an intemperate use of both. After he
has

has examined, and given directions concerning his patient, he requests leave to retire, but is seldom allowed to escape without hearing the incurable complaints of as many valetudinary visitants, as happen to be present, who either sit ready veiled, or talk from behind a curtain occasionally suspended in the chamber. These ladies always consider themselves entitled to verbal advice, or at least to an opinion of such remedies, as have been recommended by others; and a principal part of the medical art, among the native practitioners, consists in being able to acquit themselves dexterously in such incidental consultations.

“In families which the European physician has been accustomed to attend, and when his patient is on the recovery, he is sometimes induced to protract the visit, and to gratify the curiosity of the ladies, who ask numberless questions concerning his country. They are particularly inquisitive about the Frank women, their dress, employments, marriages, treatment of children, and amusements. In return they are ingenuously communicative, and display talents, which, being little indebted to artificial cultivation, appear, as it were, to expand naturally, under a clear sky, and the influence of a delicious climate. Their questions, are generally pertinent, and the remarks they occasionally make on manners differing so widely from their own, are often sprightly and judicious.

“When the visit is at length concluded, notice being given to clear the way, the physician sets out, preceded as before by the slave. But it rarely happens that he is not more than once stopped, to give advice to some of the domestics, who wait his return; for however slightly they may be indisposed, the temptation of telling their complaints to a doctor is irresistible. These damsels seldom have any other veil, than a handkerchief thrown over the head, one corner of which is held in the mouth; but, in order to avoid even that trouble, they frequently place themselves
behind

behind a door, or window shutter, half open, in w situation, thrusting out one arm, they insist on ha the pulse examined. It sometimes happens, in great Harems, that another obstacle must be encountered before regaining the gate. This arises f some of the younger ladies, or slaves, who are at v in the court, refusing peremptorily either to veil retire; which is done merely in sport, to vex the ductress, who is obliged of course to make a halt. vain, she bawls Dirb; and makes use by turns of treaty, threat, and reproach; till, finding all in v she gives fair warning, and has recourse to a n failing stratagem. She marches on, and bids the tor follow.—A complete route ensues; the dan scamper different ways, catch hold of whatever o first by way of veil, or attempt to conceal themf behind one another. It is only when none of the are in the Harem, that this scene of romping can place. When the physician is conducted by the himself, every thing passes in orderly silence, and the chamber of the sick, none besides the elderl married relations offer to join in the conversation: it is seldom that the Aga himself takes the trouble, ter the few first visits, except the doctor be a stran to the family.

“ Women of distinction pass much of their time home. They have a bath for ordinary occasions, w in the Harem; the purchase of household necessities does not lye within their province; and merc drapery, and trinkets, are either sent from the st to be chosen, or are brought in by the female ped formerly mentioned. They are not however idle w in doors; the superintendence of domestic affairs, care of their children, with their needle and embery, furnish ample employment.

“ They are taught, when young, to read, and s times to write, the Arabic, but are very apt w taken from school to neglect both; so that re

not to be reckoned a common female amusement, never a study. I have known however some sons to this. A daughter of the late grand Viagab Bashaw, had made (as he assured me) a progress in Arabic literature, and he showed manuscript very beautifully written with her own

Devotion does not appear to take up much of time; they never go to Mosque; and, except the ladies, and those who have been at Mecca, are not so punctual in their prayers at home, as men.

This is asserted only as it appeared to me. On public days, the women may often be seen praying in gardens, but it is only a small number out of a great number. In the Harem, there is not the same opportunity for seeing them at prayers, as there is in respect to men. My opinion was formed from being so frequently obliged, on visiting at noon, or sun-set, to wait till prayers were over; and on going into the Harem immediately before the times of prayer, from finding the women prepared by ablution; for when they have performed the Wodou, they cannot permit a man to touch their pulse, without being obliged to wait over again. Indeed allowance should be made for circumstances peculiar to the sex, which disqualify them periodically from acts of devotion. Sunday is supposed to be the time when the women chiefly attend to their devotions.

It does not seem necessary to enter upon the argument concerning the exclusion of the Mohammedans from paradise, with other innumerable errors and misrepresentations relating to them, which are to be found in the works of travellers, in other respects, deserving little credit.

Their usual games are Mankala, Tabúduk, and sometimes chess; but, as before remarked, the men, they play merely for amusement. In the *evenings*, while the men are engaged in the *outer*

outer apartment, the ladies often pass the time in tending to Arabian tales, which are recited, but commonly read, by a person who has a clear dis voice, and occasionally sings the stanzas interw with the story.—It has been already mentioned, the Arabian Nights Entertainments known in land, were hardly to be found at Aleppo. A m script containing two hundred and eight nights, w only one I met with, and, as a particular favour, cured liberty to have a copy taken from it. This was circulated successively to more than a score of rems, and I was assured by some of the Ullama, w the women had sometimes induced to be one of audience, that till then they were ignorant that su book existed.

“The toilet consists of a Divan cushion reve upon which a small mirror is placed. They do employ much time at it; for the attire of the may be taken off, and preserved entire, and the b ing of the hair, which is rather a tedious operatic always performed in the Hummam. They dress ly for the day, early in the morning, except on when they go abroad in ceremony, or to the p bath, and then the alteration made in dress does require much time.

“They are fond of flowers and odoriferous pl which are sometimes cultivated under their own bnt for the most part purchased of those who them for sale. They preserve them in china or flower pots, arranged on wooden pyramids place the middle of the Divan; and form them, whe quired into elegant nosegays. When the ladies a congratulatory message, or a ceremonious invita it is usually accompanied with a nosegay, wrapt an embroidered handkerchief. The message is ve and often delivered in the first person. “Thus, *my mistress*, I will have no excuse—and do not te *did you not promise me, &c.*” This however

the constant practice, but it is always delivered precisely in the words in which it is given. The person receiving the message takes out the flower with her own hand, and, carefully folding up the handkerchief, returns it by the messenger. They preserve deciduous flowers in the summer, by wrapping them in a mullin handkerchief sprinkled with water, which is laid in a metal basin, and placed in a cool cellar. The flowers of the orange, the Arabian jasmine, and the musk rose, are in this manner kept fresh for many hours.

"The young ladies amuse themselves by tying their nosegays with silk threads of certain colours, which, in the same manner as the assortment of particular flowers, are supposed to convey some emblematical allusion. But these are by the women so generally understood, that the artifice seems to be unfit for the purpose of secret correspondence; and a proof that the colours are for the most part regarded as indifferent, is the practice of the men, who, receiving nosegays from their ladies, either of their own making, or such as have been sent to them from other Harems, give them away, or interchange them with their visitors. It may be remarked, however, that, for the most part, the men interchange single flowers, or two or three stalks united, and that the ladies sometimes make an alteration in the binding of a nosegay, before presenting it, as if the rejected threads were improper.

"Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in her 40th Letter, has given a specimen of this mode of gallantry. "There is no colour, no weed, no flower, no fruit, herb, pebble, or feather, that has not a verse belonging to it; and you may quarrel, reproach, or send letters of passion, friendship, or civility, or even of news, without ever inking your fingers."

"The ladies at Aleppo are not such proficient, as her ladyship describes those at Constantinople; but the verses and allusions are much the same, except only *in the Arabic instead of the Turkish language.* The colour

colour of the silk thread denotes fear, doubt, jealousy, impatience or despair.

“ Amid domestic occupations, serious or amusing, the ladies find themselves fully employed, and seldom complain of time hanging heavy. But various occasions call them abroad. They visit near relations several times in the year, as also when in child-bed, or in sickness; they assist at nuptial and funeral ceremonies; and, at established hours, go to consult their physician at his house, when the case does not require his attendance at the Harem. Thus, women above a certain rank, are, in proportion to the extent of their connections, more or less engaged, while those of the lower class are often obliged to go out to market, and constantly to the bagnio: the last indeed brings all the women abroad: for even those who have baths at home, are in cases of ceremonial invitation, obliged to repair to the public bath.

“ Mondays and Thursdays are the women’s licensed days for visiting the tombs, and, with their children and slaves, for taking the air in the fields or gardens. The slaves carry carpets, pipes, coffee equipage, and provisions: the garden supply lettuces, cucumbers, or such fruits as are in season. Some take possession of the garden summer-houses, others place themselves under the shade of trees, and all pass the day in high festivity. In the spring season, the gardens in the vicinity of the town, are crowded with women, and, towards evening, the several avenues of the town are filled with them, returning home. Some parties of the better class are preceded by a band of singing women, the ladies themselves walking behind with a slow and stately step; but the lower people are less formal, they advance in groups, singing as they walk along, and with the tympanum and the zilarect make the air resound on all hands. Ladies of distinction, on these occasions, dress in the plainest manner, and wear the ordinary striped veil, instead of the white Turragi;

Furragi; but most of the others dress in their gayest apparel, and, when at a little distance from town, being more careless of their veil, they give accidental opportunity of seeing more of their faces, than at any other time.

“As men, on these public days, are not excluded from the gardens, numbers are of course found strolling in the walks, which obliges the women to be more on their guard, and to remain muffled up. But there are select parties, on other days, exempt from that disagreeable restraint, and in all respects more elegant. These are composed of the ladies belonging to two or three Harems, who hire the garden for the day. The Divans in the summer houses of the gardens are furnished from the city; cooks are sent to prepare the entertainment; the Harem-Kehiafi, with some pages, attend at the gate to prevent the intrusion of strangers, and, the gardeners being obliged to keep out of the way, the ladies are at liberty to walk about more negligently veiled. The company set out from town by dawn of day, and return at sunset. A numerous train of slaves or servants avail themselves of the opportunity to make merry, and the day is considered as one of licensed frolic. Musicians, dancers, and buffoons, are among the female attendants, and their music and ilareet may be heard at the distance of a mile. The gardener, in the mean while, has little reason to wish for parties of this kind, being by no means adequately recompensed for the mischief done his fruit trees, the ranches in blossom being broken without mercy, and the fruit gathered before it is half ripe.

“On these occasions, the ladies usually walk to the arden, unless when it happens to be too distant, in which case the principal ladies go in a covered litter, carried by two mules; while such of their retinue as do not choose to walk, ride on asses, or mules.

“The litter is called a Tahtruan, and is sometimes used by old or infirm men. It is the most fashionable vehicle

vehicle for the ladies, but, in long journeys it is carried by two camels instead of mules, especially on the pilgrimage to Mecca. There are always a certain number of Tahtruans in the suite of a Bashaw.

"There is another vehicle for women and children of ordinary rank, two of which are suspended on the opposite sides of a camel, so as to be always in equilibrium. They are wooden cradles half covered with thin hoops of wood, over which an awning of wood is occasionally spread. They are furnished with a mattress and cushions, upon which a person can sit easily enough in the eastern fashion, but cannot stretch out at full length. They are called Muhaffi.

"Besides the two public days in the week, several others are solemnized by the women, in commemoration of certain Sheihs, or holy men, whose tombs they annually visit, from devotion; the convent of Sheih Abu Bekre is visited by vast crowds of women, two or three times in the year.

"It is a cruel disappointment when the women, by an ordinance of the governor or the cady, are prohibited from going abroad on their ordinary privileged days, which is the case when troops are to march near the city, or at other times of expected tumult. A bashaw rarely acts capriciously in this point, but the ordinance is always regarded as tyrannical, and, though punctually obeyed, occasions great murmuring.

"From what has been said, it would appear that the Turkish ladies are not in fact so rigorously confined as is generally imagined: it may be added, that habit, and the idea of decorum annexed to their restraints, render them less irksome. Their ignorance of the female privileges enjoyed in many parts of Europe, precludes any mortifying comparison, and, when told of those privileges, they do not appear very desirous of a liberty which, in many instances, they regard as inconsistent with their notion of female honour and delicacy. When it was said, in the former edition, "that
th.

Turks of Aleppo being very jealous, keep their
 es as much at home as they can, so that it is but
 om they are allowed to visit each other," it was
 e understood comparatively with the liberty enjoy-
 y the European ladies. But the custom of keep-
 the women close shut up, is of high antiquity in
 east; and was by the Turks rather adopted; than
 oduced into Syria.

The barbarous nations, (says Plutarch) and amongst
 n the Persians especially, are naturally jealous,
 vnish, and morose, toward their women; so that
 only their wives, but also their female slaves and
 cubines, are kept with such strictness, and so con-
 tly confined at home, that they are never seen by
 but their own family; and when they take a jour-
 they are put into a carriage shut close on all sides.
 such a travelling carriage they put Themistocles;
 told those whom they met or discoursed with upon
 road, that they were carrying a young Grecian
 y out of Ionia to a nobleman at court."

' This circumstance is dated in the first year of Ar-
 erxes, that is about 462 years before the birth of
 Saviour. It may further be remarked that it was
 apital offence in Persia to cross the way when a car-
 ge containing women was passing. But the Greeks
 mselves had their wards for the reception of the
 men, which seem to have been much the same with
 women's quarter in the Syrian seraglios. The
 men lived immured there under great restraint; they
 re sometimes attended by eunuchs; and never went
 oad without a veil, or without some old female at-
 dants. The Roman manners in this respect were
 y different; but it is not probable that their con-
 sts in Syria produced much change in the econo-
 of the Greek Harem.

' Women of condition in Syria always walk abroad
 ended by a numerous suite; no modest woman is

ever seen in the street without a servant or companion, unless perhaps elderly women of an inferior class. Of the attendants on the great, one is generally a Bidoween woman belonging to the Harem, who is easily distinguished, notwithstanding her veil. Indeed the veil worn in ordinary by the ladies themselves, is not sufficient to hide them from their acquaintance, and when they wear the black crape over the face, which conceals them more effectually, the slaves in their train, who are often employed to carry messages, or to go to the bazars, being known to the shop-keepers, discover the Harem to which they belong.

“ These circumstances, together with the want of proper places of rendezvous, may be considered as material obstacles to criminal intrigue ; which various circumstances render so liable to detection. Besides, as intrigues are rarely heard of, it may reasonably be concluded they do not often happen. I hardly remember a public instance of adultery, at Aleppo, in the course of twenty years ; and, in the private walks of scandal, those I heard of were among the lower class, and did not in number exceed a dozen. As to the illicit admission of strangers into the great Harems, considering the number that must be trusted with the secret, it would appear to be impossible. Nor does Aleppo, in this respect, probably differ much from other Turkish cities : though there may perhaps, in the capital, be third places more commodious for assignation, than are to be found in the provinces. In respect to the Franks, the undertaking is attended not only with such risk to the individual, but may, in its consequences, so seriously involve the whole settlement, that it is either never attempted, or is concealed with a secrecy unexampled in other matters. I have reason to believe that European travellers have sometimes had a Greek *courtezan* imposed on them for a sultana, and, after being heartily frightened, have been induced to pay
smartly,

partly, in order to preserve a secret, which, the day after, was known to half the sister-hood in town.

“ But it would be rather harsh to ascribe the chastity of the women solely to their exterior restraints. Innate modesty, cherished from its first dawning with maternal care, and, in riper years, sheltered from the contagion of insidious gallantry, ought in candour to be allowed some share in the protection of the sex from irregularities, to which the climate, as well as the natural constitution may be reckoned favourable: and kill in the arts of seduction, or a character for illicit amours, being neither deemed requisite nor venial, in the composition of a Turkish fine gentleman, tuition, finding fewer obstacles to encounter, may perhaps on that account be less liable, than in some other countries, to fail of success.

“ The wives and concubines, of relations who live familiarly together, are restrained by the ties of consanguinity, from a criminal intercourse, which would be deemed scandalous, if not incestuous; and clandestine intrigues between the boys and maid servants, to whatever cause it may be owing, are in fact less frequent than might be expected. It is indeed hardly possible that an amour should remain long concealed in the Harem; and the mothers usually take care to hasten the marriage of their sons, before the passions become too fierce for the control of parental authority.

“ I have been told by Turkish ladies, that a principal view in their preference of slaves to free women, as menial servants, was to prevent domestic intrigues. When a free girl is seduced, her parents make use of the accident to lay the family under contribution, by threatening a public prosecution, which is not only productive of expense, but, what to the women is more vexatious, exposes the honour of the Harem. The girls sometimes slyly give encouragement, not only from the hope of some pecuniary indemnification, but

but also perhaps, of obtaining a husband. This no uncommon mode of compounding the matter not being difficult to find some one willing, for to take the girl, but who is at the same time to retain, as an additional dowry, the power of fixing the family, as often as he becomes necessary. Families are sometimes plagued with these vexations at the distance of several years, and that even the complaint is groundless. I have had occasionally to hear such causes tried at the Malika, but believe they are not common; for the mistress of the Harem generally chooses to prevent public scandal by submitting to private extortion. The slaves, on the contrary, having no kindred to support them, derive few similar advantages from criminal intrigue.

"The youth of distinction, without the protection of the Harem, have little or no opportunity of indulging in illicit pleasures, for they are not only never permitted to go abroad unattended, but there are no places of resort where the sexes can meet. The common prostitutes (who are chiefly attached to the soldiery) are of the lowest order, and lodge in the most obscure places of the town, that no person of character can have any decent pretence to approach them. These prostitutes are licensed by the Balhaw's Tabahee, whom they pay for his protection. Some are natives of Aleppo, but many come from other parts. They parade in the streets, and the outskirts of the town, dressed in a flaunting manner, their veils loosely from the face, their cheeks painted, and their flowers stuck gaudily on the temples, and their breasts exposed; their gait is masculine, and full of affectation, and they are in the highest degree impudent and flagrant. There are perhaps a few courtezans of a somewhat higher class, who entertain visitors in modest lodgings; but the risk which people of position run, when detected, of being forced to submit

extortion, or to be exposed to public ridicule, in this mode of gallantry to the inferior class of anli, and the Janizaries.

The ladies of the Harem are either free born natives of Turkey, or slaves originally christian, who have been brought from Georgia: the number of them at Aleppo is comparatively small.

The Turkish girls of condition are carefully educated; and those of every denomination are taught to be modest and reserved in demeanour, in the presence of men. From infancy, they are seldom carried abroad without a gauze handkerchief thrown over the face, and from the age of six or seven, they wear the veil.

When about seven years old, they are sent to school to learn to sew and embroider: but their work and embroidery is greatly inferior to that of the Constantinople ladies. The handkerchiefs of the men are bordered with silk of various colours, as well as with gold and silver; and are common presents made to women, in the same manner as worked watch purses, and tobacco bags. Some of the girls, marked before, are taught to read and write the Arabic; but all are instructed in their prayers, their duties to parents, and in the exterior forms of behaviour.

Persons of condition seldom send their children to a public school, after the ninth year, either engaging professed teachers to come into the Harem, or, by an interchange, become tutoresses to each others children. By this last mode the petulance, so common in the consequence of indulgence at home, is in a measure corrected; for the voluntary tutoress maintains strict authority, keeps the young pupil under her eye, makes her sit in the apartment where she herself and her slaves are at work, and, when she goes home, she leaves the girl under the care of some woman who is to make a report of her conduct. A laudable discretion in conversation is preserved in the presence of these girls, and an indirect lesson is occasionally

ally given by reprimanding the slaves in their head. Indeed the whole of their education appears to consist so much in a formal course of precepts, artfully supplying the pupil with examples in domestic life, from which she may draw rules for her own conduct: and which being as it were the result of her reflection, acquire perhaps more lasting influence.

"The early separation of the boys and girls, they are sent to different reading schools,) soon teach each sex to the pursuit of its peculiar amusement, preparing them gradually for the disjointed state of their future lives. The boys grow impatient of confinement in the Harem, and love to pass their time among the pages and the horses; they assume a sedate air, and imitate the manners of those whom they observe to be respected among the men. A girl forms different ideas of her own dignity, grows tentative to the punctilios of her sex, is proudly for her veil, and strives to imitate the gait, the tone of voice, and the peculiar phrases of those ladies whom she has heard chiefly commended.

"The boys (according to M. D'Arvieux) are permitted to enter the apartments of the women after their seventh year: such is the jealousy of the men. Others have said the same: but if the circumstance was true at the time he wrote, it is not at present the case at Aleppo. The boys have free access to the harem till sixteen or seventeen. They are not introduced to the bagnio with the women later than twelve years old.

"The women in their persons are rather engaging than handsome. It was remarked before, that they were pretty in infancy, but changed for the worse as they grew up: yet they retain for ever the fine shape of the eye, and many to the last possess their elegant features, though not their complexion. They do not wear stays, and are at little pains to preserve their shape. In general they are low in stature, and of

re tall, for the most part stoop. The women of condition affect a stately gait, but walk inelegantly, and the carriage of their body is devoid of that ease, and grace, to which an European eye has been accustomed. The dress in which they appear abroad, is not calculated to set off the person; the veil shows their shape to disadvantage, the legs are awkwardly concealed by the boots, and even without them, their movement is not so elegantly easy as that of their arms: which may be the reason that they appear to most advantage when sitting on the Divan.

“The transient manner in which the Turkish women can only be seen by a stranger, renders it difficult, not impossible, to speak decidedly of their beauty, in comparison with that of the women of other countries, who are seen with more familiarity. Their dress and veil, which are so disadvantageous to their shape, may perhaps (the latter particularly) be of advantage to their looks. I have had occasion to see great numbers, and thought them in general handsomer than the Christian and Jewish ladies; but I was sometimes inclined to doubt whether that opinion might not in some degree be ascribed to seeing them partially, or when revealed in such a manner, as to give relief to their beauty: it is certain that many whose faces I had at first thought exquisitely fine, from under a loose veil, lost considerably when more exposed.

“When the female slaves are purchased very young, which seldom happens, they are brought up much in the same manner with the daughters of the family; but when they have reached the age of fifteen, or more, being then considered as too far advanced for regular schooling, they owe their future improvement to accidental opportunities, and for that reason are seldom so accomplished as the Turkish girls of condition. This, however, is only to be understood of such as are brought over sale to Aleppo; for many of those who are carried young to Constantinople, are carefully kept by the merchant,

merchant, till they have acquired such improvements, as serve to enhance their price. They are instructed in music, dancing, dress, and all the arts of allure-ment; and they generally possess the advantage of personal charms. These high bred ladies very seldom appear at Aleppo; the extravagance of their price is one objection, and they are considered also as capable, by their example, of corrupting the less refined manners of the Syrian Harem. I knew an instance of a bashaw, who procured two of those ladies, at a very considerable expence, from Constantinople; but he dismissed them in less than three months; declaring they had in that time turned the heads of half the women in the Harem, and, besides ruining him in fine clothes, he believed they would, in two months more, have transformed his daughters into dancing girls.

“ The slaves of a certain age are either purchased merely as menial domestics, or as future partners of the bed. Of the former, there are many who turn out most excellent and faithful servants; they have no kindred nor connections to allure them abroad, and they become sincerely attached to the family, into which accident has introduced them. Though the menial slaves are in the power of their master, they are protected in a great measure from violation, by established custom, as well as by other considerations. Should they happen to prove pregnant, they do not cease to be slaves, but their master has no longer the right of selling them, and the offspring enjoy nearly the same rights of inheritance with legitimate children. If the slave be the property of one of the ladies of the Harem, whether purchased, or received as a present, her person is regarded, in decency, as almost equally sacred with that of a daughter of the family, and an injury done her, would be deemed a high affront to her mistress.

“ The slaves destined for the bed, are recommended more by their beauty and personal attractions, than
their

for domestic qualifications; and their future fortune depends on various accidents. When brought into the room of a young voluptuary, the new favourite, after triumphing in a pleasing dream of envied pre-eminence, soon finds herself reduced to the same state as the neglected females she had supplanted; and, if she brings no child, must sometimes submit to the humiliating employment of attendance on happier rivals; or try her fortune, at the option of her master, in some other family. When the young slave falls at last to the lot of a batchelor, or of a man of a suitable age, who, having never had children, obtains his wife's consent to take a concubine, she at once is well received, and not unfrequently forms a happy establishment in life. But it too often is the fate of those orphaned slaves, to fall the helpless victims of wealthy age, infirmity, and impotency! They are doomed to bloom in youth, and to waste their prime in tasteless luxury. The death of their lord releases them at length from bondage; but their share of his fortune being inadequate to the support of their accustomed state, they find themselves reduced to the necessity of passing the remainder of their days in parsimonious solitude; or, if they seek a connection by marriage in some inferior rank, they become entangled in duties, for which their former idle way of life has but ill qualified them.

The girls belonging to the women, who are purchased young, are brought up with care, and are sometimes honourably established in the Harem; or, with the consent of their mistress, perhaps are married to some domestic without doors: they receive their freedom, and continue useful adherents to the family. But a large proportion of these slaves remain for ever single; they follow the fortunes of their mistress, and though generally emancipated at her death, they retain a grateful attachment to her children.

When a person dies, his slaves (such as have borne children excepted) become the property of his heirs: their

there are, however, certain degrees of consanguinity which exclude them from the bed of the successor. The grandees sometimes bestow slaves, who have had no child, on their favourite dependants, as a mark of regard; but it is usually with consent of the woman, who, together with her freedom, receives a marriage portion. On the other hand, they are sometimes presented with a virgin slave, by the rich merchants, or others who have occasion to cultivate court interest; and when such ladies luckily become favourites, they often give proof of their gratitude, in the services rendered to the family of their first patron.

“The great men also make presents of slaves to each other, but the custom is less common, and considered as more dangerous. It has been made subservient to infamous policy, by carrying murder into the most sacred recesses of domestic security; and the loveliest forms of female beauty have sometimes, though perhaps often unjustly, been suspected of being made the cruel instruments of the blackest treachery.

“A bashaw whom I had occasion to know at Aleppo, in the year 1762, and who, within a few months after, died bashaw of Cairo, was strongly suspected of having been poisoned by a beautiful slave, of whom he was extremely fond, and who had been presented to him, after he had left Constantinople, by the grand vizar. I had an opportunity afterwards of conversing with several of his domestic officers, and, from circumstances, was inclined to believe, (what they did not) that his death, though sudden, was merely accidental. He had consulted me, before going to Cairo, on account of vertiges to which he had been subject for several years. He was a young man of a plethoric habit, a short neck, intemperate in his pleasures, and, having lost his mother in an apoplexy, was strongly apprehensive of dying of that distemper. A fit unfortunately seized him when no other person but the slave was present.

“Amor:

Among people of rank, as well as the rich merchants, there are many who marry a slave in preference to a free woman; choosing to forego the pecuniary, and indeed all the advantages of alliance, rather than submit to the conditions on which such favours are obtained. A woman of birth, conscious of her consequence, is apt to be haughty and petulant, her relations sometimes make it one of the marriage articles, that the husband shall not take another's bed. At any rate, the apprehension of family settlement lays him under a restraint, not experienced with a partner, whose interest it is anxiously to endeavour to conciliate the affections of the man on whom is her sole dependence, and who possesses the power of arbitrarily deserting her. This spirit of liberty, or rather of licentiousness, is said to be more liberal at present than it was formerly, while the gratification of it is become more difficult, from the decrease in the number of Georgian slaves brought into the provinces. At the same time it may be remarked, that the restriction to one woman, being only matter of private contract, not a religious precept, the article is often infringed, and, in consequence, is productive of much domestic uneasiness.

It may be suspected, where courtship can have no effect till after possession, or at least till after the obsequies, is within the power of the lover, that there can be little room for delicacy of sentiment; and that, if the man, led only by the coarser passion, neglects the arts of refined address, the woman will regard with less indifference, the infidelities which custom has justified, and which she can neither prevent nor repress. The suspicion may perhaps, in general, be just, in respect to the theory of love in Turkey. The women pretend to despise gallantry as frivolous, nor is the imagination of either sex prevented by the fictions of romance. Nevertheless, in the course of a more intimate acquaintance with individuals, I was justified in

the belief, that nature herself dictates a nameless refinement of passion, which often renders them restless or discontented, and shows that something more is wanting to the perfection of luxury, than the mere power over passive beauty.

“ On the other hand, though desertion on the man’s part does not reflect much dishonour on the woman, yet a certain sensibility makes her often feel severely the unprovoked injury; and she laments, in secret, a neglect, which though fashion may vindicate, it cannot suppress the feelings of the human heart. The unusual attention bestowed on dress, and the improved polish in manners, observable soon after marriage, in many of the Turkish youths, is a tacit indication of a greater respect to the sex, than the professed principle of the men would seem to admit; while the faded cheek of forsaken beauty, with a long train of chronic ailments, consequent to indulged melancholy, are proofs, too frequently met with, of that female sensibility, which slowly consumes the spirits, and exposes the bloom of youth to the canker of hidden grief.

“ The instances now alluded to, though not uncommon, are to be considered as exceptions to the regular influence of custom, which renders the sex patiently resigned to the inconstancy of their husbands; or subjects them only to transient fits of resentment. The slaves who have intruded on others, have little pretence to murmur at the man’s divided affection, and appear content in sharing it in common with the rest. The wives find it their interest to be silent, and when not deprived of their legal claim on the husband, trust rather to acquiescence than remonstrance. It is fortunate for both when they happen to have children to engage the mother’s attention; she to them transfers her love and anxious tenderness, and, for their sakes, continues officiously to cultivate the good will of the father, though without hope of his returning passion.

“ For

"For some time after marriage, the young man of family is confined solely to his wife; it is not till further advanced in life, or till he comes into possession of the father's estate, that he avails himself of the right of polygamy. A prevailing notion that pleasure can only be found in variety, naturally prevents his bestowing much pains on the cultivation of a passion which is likely to attach him to a single object. It, however, sometimes happens, that he is entangled unawares; and it is far from uncommon, in the great Harems, to find the man's affections engrossed by one lady, while the visits he is under an obligation of paying to the others, serve only to convince him of the difference between mere desire and fond affection. I have been told, by the men themselves, instances of what they called extravagant passion, which they had experienced at different times of life, and which they ingenuously confessed, had rendered them so foolishly submissive to the woman, that they were heartily ashamed of their weakness. It is curious also to observe, in a situation where pecuniary or other motives can have no influence, how little beauty seems to be regarded, in determining the man's choice. It is often remarked that ladies who have pretensions but to few personal charms, are preferred to the most graceful and engaging forms; and the examples are numerous of lasting connections, formed with the plainest women in the Harem."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

(With her Portrait, elegantly engraved.)

THE consort of the Prince of Wales is of a middling stature, and elegant in her person: her appearance at court is majestic; but there is a sweetness and affability

But stay thee in thy wild career ;
 Lay by thy glitt'ring shield and spear,
 Thy polish'd casque, and nodd'ing crest,
 And let thy sable feeds have rest :
 At length the work of slaughter close,
 And give to Europe's sons repose,
 Bid the hoarse clangors of the trumpet cease,
 And smooth thy wrinkled front to meet the smiles of Peace.

THE HISTORY OF A VIRTUOSO.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

IT was observed, from my entrance into the world, that I had something uncommon in my disposition; and there appeared in me very early tokens of genius, superior to the bulk of mankind. I was always an enemy to trifles, and threw away my rattle at the time when other children but begin to shake it. I was particularly fond of my coral, but would never suffer my nurse to ring the bells. As I grew older, I was thoughtful and serious; and instead of amusing myself with puerile diversions, made collections of natural rarities; and never walked into the fields without bringing home stones of remarkable forms, or insects of some uncommon species. I never entered an old house from which I did not take away some painted glass, and often lamented that I was not one of that happy generation who demolished the convents and monasteries, and broke windows by law.

Being thus early possessed of a taste for solid knowledge, I passed my youth with very little disturbance from passions and appetites; and, having no pleasure in the company of boys and girls, who talked of plays, politics, fashions, or love, I carried on my inquiries with incessant diligence, and had amassed more stones,
 mollies

stones, and shells, than are to be found in many celebrated collections, at an age in which the greatest part of young men are studying under tutors, or endeavouring to recommend themselves to notice by their dress, their air, and their levities.

When I was two and twenty years old, I became, by the death of my father, possessed of a small estate in land, with a very large sum of money in the public funds; and I must confess that I did not much lament him; for he was a man of mean parts, bent rather upon growing rich than wise; and once fretted at the expence of only ten shillings, which he happened to overhear me offering for the sting of a hornet, though it was a cold moist summer, in which very few hornets had been seen. He often recommended to me the study of physic, "In which," said he "you may at once gratify your curiosity after natural history, and encrease your fortune by benefiting mankind." I heard him with pity, and as there was no prospect of elevating a mind formed to grovel, suffered him to please himself with hoping that I should sometime follow his advice. For you know that there are men with whom, when they have once settled a notion in their heads, it is to very little purpose to dispute.

Being now left wholly to my own inclinations, I very soon enlarged the bounds of my curiosity, and contented myself no longer with such rarities as requir-

tent. But no man's power can be equal to his. I was forced to proceed by slow degrees, and to chafe what chance or kindness happened to me. I did not, however, proceed without some definite imitate the indiscretion of those who begin a collection, and finish none. Having been always a lover of geography, I determined to collect the made in the rude and barbarous times, before regular surveys, or just observations; and have, at expence, brought together a volume, in which happens, not a single country is laid down according to its true situation, and from which, he that desires to know the errors of the ancient geographers, may obtain ample information.

I did not suffer myself, however, to neglect the duties of my own country; but as Alfred received tribute of the Welch in wolves heads, I allowed my tenants to pay their rents in butterflies, till I had exhausted the papilionaceous tribe. I then directed to the pursuit of other animals, and obtained, by an easy method, most of the grubs and insects, which land, air, or water, can supply. I have three species of earth-worms not known to the naturalists, have discovered a new ephemera, and can shew four that were taken torpid in their winter quarters, from my own ground, the longest blade of corn upon record; and once accepted, as a half-year's crop for a field of wheat, an ear containing more

we suffered nothing worthy the regard of a wise man to escape my notice. I have ransacked the old and the new world, and been equally attentive to past ages and the present. For the illustration of ancient history, I can shew a marble, of which the inscription, though it is not now legible, appears, from some broken remains of the letters, to have been Tuscan, and therefore, probably, engraved before the foundation of Rome. I have two pieces of porphyry found among the ruins of Ephesus, and three letters broken off by a learned traveller from the inscriptions at Persepolis; a piece of stone brought from the Areopagus of Athens; and a plate without figures or inscription, which was found at Corinth, and which I therefore believe to be of metal which the ancients valued before gold. I have sand gathered out of the Granicus, a fragment of Trajan's bridge over the Danube, some of the mortar which cemented the water-course of Tarquin, a horse-shoe broke in the Flaminian way, and a turf with five stipes dug from the field of Pharsalia.

I will not raise the envy of unsuccessful collectors, nor too pompous a display of my scientific wealth; but I cannot forbear to observe, that there are few regions of the globe which are not honoured with some memorial in my cabinet. The Persian monarchs are said to have boasted the greatness of their empire, by being served at their tables with water from the Ganges and the Danube: I can shew one phial, of which the water was formerly an icicle on the crags of Caucasus, and another that contains what once was snow on the top of Teneriffe; in a third is a solution of the ice of Greenland; and, in another, water that once rolled down the Pacific Ocean. I flatter myself that I am writing to a man who will rejoice at the honour which my labours have procured to my country, and therefore shall tell you that Britain can by my care boast of a snail that has crawled upon the wall of China, a humming-bird which an American princess wore in her

ear, the tooth of an elephant who carried the Queen of Siam, the skin of an ape that was kept in the palace of the Great Mogul, a ribband that adorned one of the maids of a Turkish Sultana, and a scimitar that belonged to a foldier of Abas the Great.

In collecting antiquities of every country, I have been careful to chuse only by intrinsic worth, without regard to party or opinions. I have therefore a lock of Cromwell's hair in a box turned out from a piece of the Royal Oak; and keep, in the same drawers, sand scraped from the coffin of King Richard, and a commission signed by Henry VII. I have equal veneration for the ruff of Elizabeth, and the shoe of Mary of Scotland; and should lose, with like regret, a tobacco-pipe of Raleigh, and a stirrup of King James. I have paid the same price for a glove of Louis, and a thimble of Queen Mary; for a fur cap of the Czar, and a boot of Charles of Sweden.

You may easily imagine that these accumulations were not made without some diminution of my fortune, for I was so well known to spare no cost, that at every sale some bid against me for hire, some for sport, and some for malice; and, if I asked the price of any thing, it was sufficient to double the demand. For curiosity, trafficking thus with avarice, the wealth of India had not been enough; and I, by little and little, transferred all my money from the funds to my closet: here I was inclined to stop, and live upon my estate in literary leisure, but the sale of the collection shook my resolution; I mortgaged my land, and purchased thirty medals, which I could never find before. I have at length bought till I can buy no longer, and the cruelty of my creditors has seized my repository; I am therefore condemned to disperse what the labour of an age will not re-assemble; I submit to that which cannot be opposed; and shall, in a short time, be under the dreadful necessity of declaring a sale.

AFFECTING

AFFECTING INCIDENTS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY
PRISONS OF FRANCE.*From Letters on the Politics of France, by Miss Helen
Maria Williams.*

WHILE Miss Williams was confined in the prison of the Luxembourg in Paris, (in consequence of the decree ordering all the English to be arrested) she observed, that 'among the crowd that filled the public room were fine gentlemen and fine ladies, who had held the highest rank at court, some flirting together, others making appointments for card parties or music in their own apartments in the evening, and others relating to us in pathetic language all they had suffered, and all they had lost by the revolution. It was impossible not to sympathize in the distresses of some, or avoid wondering at the folly of others, in whom the strong sense of danger could not overcome the feelings of vanity; and who, although the tremendous decree had just gone forth, making "terror the order of the day," and knowing that the fatal pre-eminence of rank was the surest passport to the guillotine, could not resist using the proscribed nomenclature of "Madame la duchesse," "Monsieur le comte," &c. which seemed to issue from their lips like natural melodies to which the ear has long been accustomed, and which the voice involuntarily repeats. There were, however, among the captive nobility many persons who had too much good sense not to observe a different conduct, who had proved themselves real friends to liberty, had made important sacrifices in its cause, and who had been led to prison by revolutionary committees on pretences the most trivial, and sometimes from mistakes the most ludicrous. Such was the fate of the former count and countess of ———, who had distinguished themselves from the beginning of the revolution by the

ardour of their patriotism and the largeness of their civic donations. They had hitherto lived undisturbed in their splendid hotel, and there they might probably have continued to live a little longer, had not the countess, in an evil hour, sent down to her chateau a fine marble hearth, which by accident was broken on the way. The steward sent a letter, in which, among other things, he mentioned that the "foyer" must be repaired at Paris." The letter was intercepted and read by the revolutionary committee. They swore they raged at the dark designs of aristocracy. "Here," said they, "is a daring plot indeed! a foyer of counter-revolution, and to be repaired at Paris! We must instantly seize the authors and the accomplices." In vain the countess related the story of the hearth, and asserted that no conspiracy lurked beneath the marble; both herself and her husband were conducted to the maison-d'arret of their section, from which, we saw them arrive at the Luxembourg with about sixty other persons at the hour of midnight, after having been led through the streets in procession by the light of an immense number of flambeaux, and guarded by a whole battalion.

Amid many an eloquent tale of chateaux levelled with the ground, and palaces where, to borrow an image of desolation from Ossian, "the fox might be seen looking out at the window," we sometimes heard the complaints of simple sorrow unallied to greatness; but, like the notes of the starling, "so true in time to nature were they chanted," that they seized irresistibly on the heart. Of this kind was a scene which passed sometimes between a poor English woman and her dog, which she had brought to keep her company in her captivity. She had been house-keeper in a French family, and, some months before she was imprisoned, had

* *Foyer* is the French name for hearth, and also for the central point of a system.

had sent her daughter, who was her only child, to her friends in England. The poor woman often exclaimed, while her face was bathed in tears, "Oh, Charlotte, Charlotte, I shall never see you again!" Whenever the dog heard the name of Charlotte, he began to howl in so melancholy a note, that it was impossible not to sympathize in his lamentation.

‘THREE was sometimes room for deep meditation on the strange caprice and vicissitudes of fortune. We found the ex-minister Amelot, a prisoner in the Luxembourg; he, who during his administration had distributed lettres de cachet with so much liberality. Tyranny had now changed its instruments, and he was become himself the victim of despotism with new insignia: the *blue ribband* had given place to the *red cap*, and “*de par le roi*,” was transformed into “*par mesure de surete generale*.” By his order La Tude, whose history is so well known, had been confined thirty years in the Bastille. He was now enjoying the sweets of liberty; and, before the prison-doors were shut against strangers, came frequently to visit some of his friends in the very room where the minister was imprisoned.

Amelot, in a comfortable apartment and surrounded by society, did not bear his confinement with the same firmness as La Tude had borne the solitude of his dungeon, cheered only by the plaintive sounds of his flute of reeds. He was in a short time bereft of his reason; and, among the wanderings of his imagination, used to address letters to all the kings of Europe and all the emigrant princes, inviting them to sumptuous repasts, to which he sometimes proposed admitting the national convention, to shew that he was above bearing malice.

AMONG the prisoners whom Miss Williams found in the Luxembourg, were two persons, in whose society

ciety she and her friends had passed some of the agreeable hours of their residence in France. were Sillery and La Source, both members of the convention, and both on the point of appearing at that sanguinary tribunal whence, after the most insulting mockery of justice, they were inhumanly sent to the scaffold. Sillery, on account of his infirmity, had with much difficulty obtained permission from the police for his servant to be admitted into the prison during the day, together with an old female who, on the plea of his illness, had implored him to attend him as his nurse, with that eloquence which belongs to affliction, and which sometimes even the hardest hearts are unable to resist. While we presume over our sex so many claims to superiority, let them at least bestow on us the palm of constancy, and allow that in the fidelity of our attachments we are the right of pre-eminence. Those prisons from which men shrink back with terror, and where they leave their friends abandoned lest they should be involved in their fate—women, in whom the force of sensibility overcame the fears of female weakness, died and sometimes obtained permission to visit, and defiance of all the dangers that surrounded their prison walls. Sillery's friend and his servant being allowed to go in and out of his apartment, the door was not constantly locked, although he and La Source were closely confined, and not permitted to have any communication with the other prisoners. The night of our abode in the Luxembourg, when the prisoners had retired to their respective chambers, the keeper had locked the outer door which opened into our three apartments, La Source entered our room. Oh! how different was this interview from those of social enjoyment that were embellished with the charms of his conversation, always distinguished by the flow of eloquence, and animated by that en-
flow of eloquence, and animated by that en-

ferour which peculiarly belongs to his character ! La Source was a native of Languedoc, and united with very superior talents, that vivid warmth of imagination for which the southern provinces of France have been renowned since the period when, awakened by the genial influence of those luxuriant regions, the song of the Troubadours burst from the gloom of Gothic barbarism. Liberty in the soul of La Source was less a principle than a passion, for his bosom beat high with philanthropy ; and in his former situation as a protestant minister he had felt in a peculiar manner the oppression of the ancient system. His sensibility was acute, and his detestation of the crimes by which the revolution had been sullied, was in proportion to his devoted attachment to its cause. La Source was polite and amiable in his manners : he had a taste for music, and a powerful voice ; and sung, as he conversed, with all the energy of feeling. After the day had passed in the fatigue of the public debates, he was glad to lay aside the tumult of politics in the evening, for the conversation of some literary men, whom he met occasionally at our tea-table. Ah, how little did we then foresee the horrors of that period when we should meet him in the gloom of a prison, a proscribed victim, with whom this melancholy interview was beset with danger !

We were obliged to converse in whispers, while we kept watch successively at the outer door, that if any step approached he might instantly fly to his chamber. He had much to ask, having been three months a close prisoner, and knowing little of what was passing in the world ; and though he seemed to forget all the horrors of his situation in the consolation he derived from these moments of confidential conversation, yet he frequently lamented, that this last gleam of pleasure which was shed over his existence was purchased at the price of our captivity. In the solitude of his prison, no voice of friendship, no accents of pity reach

reached his ear ; and after our arrival, he used the lonely day to count the hours till the prison were closed, till all was still within its walls, and sound was heard without, except at intervals the cry of the sentinels, when he hastened to our ment. The discovery of these visits would have exposed us to the most fatal consequences ; our sympathy prevailed over our fears ; nor could whatever might be the event, refuse our devoted this last melancholy satisfaction. La Source at second visit was accompanied by Sillery, the husband of Madame de Sillery, whose writings are so well known in England *. Sillery was about sixty years of age ; had lived freely, like most men of his former rank in France ; and from this dissipated life had more the appearance of age than belonged to his years. His manners retained the elegance, by which that class distinguished which Mr Burke has denominated Corinthian capital of polished society. Sillery had a fine taste for drawing, and during his confinement played the powers of his pencil by tracing beautiful landscapes. He also amused himself by reading history, and, possessing considerable talents for literature, recorded with a rich warmth of colouring the events of the revolution, in which he had been a distinguished actor, and of which he had treasured up precious for history. With keen regret he told us he had committed several volumes of manuscript to the flames, a sad sacrifice to the Omars of the day.

The mind of Sillery was somewhat less fortified against his approaching fate than that of La Source. The old man often turned back on the past and sometimes enquired with an anxious look, whether there was any chance of his deliverance. Alas ! I have no words to paint the sensations of

* Better known in England as Madame de Staël, author of *Adelaide and Theodore*, and other works on Education.

nts! To know that the days of our fellow captives were numbered—that they were doomed to pe-
that the bloody tribunal before which they were
to appear, was but the path-way to the scaffold
gave the painful task of stifling our feelings, while
deavoured to sooth the weakness of humanity by

which we knew were fallacious, was a species
cry almost insupportable. There were moments
d, when the task became too painful to be endu-

There were moments when, shocked by some
incident of terror, this cruel restraint gave way to
intolerable emotion; when the tears, the sobbings
irrevulive anguish would no longer be suppressed,
our unfortunate friends were obliged to give in-
of receiving consolation.

They had in their calamity that support which is of
hers the most effectual under misfortune. Reli-
was in La Source a habit of the mind. Impressi-
with the most sublime ideas of the Supreme Being,
ough the ways of heaven never appeared more
and intricate than in this triumph of guilt over
ence, he reposed with unbounded confidence in
Providence in whose hand are the issues of life
death. Sillery, who had a feeling heart, found
tion the most soothing refuge of affliction. He
La Source composed together a little hymn adapt-
a sweet solemn air, which they called their even-
service. Every night before we parted they sung
simple dirge in a low tone to prevent their being
d in the other apartments, which made it seem
plaintive. Those mournful sounds, the knell of
departing friends, yet thrill upon my heart!

La Source often spoke of his wife with tender re-

He had been married only a week, when he
chosen a member of the legislative assembly, and
obliged to hasten to Paris, while his wife remain-
ed in Languedoc to take care of an aged mother.
When the legislative assembly was dissolved, La Source

was immediately elected a member of the national convention, and could find no interval in which to visit his native spot, or his wife, whom he saw no more. In his meditations on the chain of political events, he mentioned one little incident which seemed to hang on his mind with a sort of superstitious feeling. A few days after the 10th of August, he dined in the fauxbourg of St Antoine with several members of the legislative assembly, who were the most distinguished for their talents and patriotism. They were exulting in the birth of the new republic, and the glorious part they were to act as its founders, when a citizen of the fauxbourg, who had been invited to partake of the repast, observed, that he feared a different destiny awaited them: 'As you have been the founders of the republic,' said he, 'you will also be its victims. In a short time you will be obliged to impose restraints and duties on the people, to whom your enemies and theirs will represent you as having overthrown regal power only to establish your own. You will be accused of aristocracy; and I foresee,' he added with much perturbation, 'that you will all perish on the scaffold.' The company smiled at his singular prediction: but during the ensuing winter, when the storm was gathering over the political horizon, La Source recalled the prophecy, and at times reminded Vergniaud of the man of the fauxbourg St Antoine. Vergniaud little heeded the augur; but a few day previous to the 31st of May, when the convention was for the first time besieged, La Source said again to Vergniaud, 'Well, what think you of the prophet of the fauxbourg?' 'The prophet of the fauxbourg,' answered Vergniaud, 'was in the right.'

P R E M I U M

TO THE

MAGPIE AND ROBIN RED-BREAST.

[From Peter Pindar, Esq.]

HOW varied are our tastes! *Dame Nature's* plan,
All for *wife* reasons, since the world began :
Yes, yes, the good old *Lady* acted right :
Had things been *otherwise*, like wolves and bears,
We all had fall'n together by the ears—
One object had produc'd an endless fight.

Nettles had strewed *Life's* path instead of *roses* ;
And multitudes of mortal faces,
Printed with histories of bloody noses,
Had taken leave of absence of the *Graces*.

Now interrupting not each other's line,
You ride *your* hobby-horse, and *I* ride *mine*—
You press the blue-ey'd *Chloe* to your arms,
And *I* the black-ey'd *Sappho's* browner charms :
Thus situated in our different blisses,
We squint not envious on each other's kisses.

Yet are there some exceptions to this rule :
We meet with now and then a stubborn fool,
Dragooning us into his predilections ;
As though there was no *diff'rence* in affections,
And that it was the Booby's firm belief,
Pork cannot please, because *he* doats on *beef*!

Again—how weak the ways of *some*, and sad !
One would suppose the Man-creation mad.

Lo ! *this* poor fellow, folly-drunk, he rambles,
And flings himself into *Misfortune's* brambles,

In full pursuit of *Happiness's* treasure ;
 When, with a little glance of circumspection,
 A mustard grain of sense—a *child's* reflection—
 The fool had cours'd the velvet lawn of *Pleasu*

Idly he braves the surge, and roaring gale ;
 When *Reason*, if consulted with a smile,
 Had tow'd through summer seas his silken sail,
 And sav'd a dangerous and Herculean toil.

Yes, as I've somewhere said above, I find,
 That many a man has many a mind.

How I hate *Drunkenness*, a nasty pig !
 With snuff-stain'd neckcloth, without hat or wig
 Reeling and belching wisdom in one's face !
 How I hate *Bully Uproar* from my soul,
 Whom nought but whips and prisons can controul
 Those necessary implements of *Grace* !

Yet altars rise to *Drunkenness* and *Riot*—
 How few to mild *Sobriety* and *Quiet* !

Thou art my Goddess, *Solitude*—to thee,
 Parent of dove-ey'd *Peace*, I bend the knee !
 O with what joy I roam thy calm retreat,
 Whence soars the lark amid the radiant hour,
 Where many a varied chaste and fragrant flow'r
 Turns coyly from Rogue *Zephyr's* whisper sweet
 Fleets *Imp* ! who wantons o'er thy wide domain,
 And kisses all the *Beauties* of the plain :

Where, happy, mid the all-enlivening ray,
 The insect nations spend the busy day,
 Wing the pure fields of air, and crawl the gro
 Where, idle none, the Jew-like myriads range,
 Just like the Hebrews at high 'Change,
 Diffusing hum of Babel-notes around !

Where *Health* so wild and gay, with bosom bare,
 And rosy cheek, keen eye, and flowing hair,
 Trips with a smile the breezy scenes along,
 And pours the spirit of content in song!

Thus tastes are various, as I've said before—
These damn most cordially, what *those* adore.

THE MAGPIE AND ROBIN RED-BREAST:

A TALE.

A MAGPIE, in the spirit of romance,
 Much like the fam'd Reformers now of *France*,
 Flew from the dwelling of an old *Poissarde*;
 Where, sometimes in his cage, and sometimes out,
 He justified the Revolution rout,
 That is, call'd names, and got a sop for his reward.

led-hot with Monarch-roasting coals,
 Just like his old fish-thund'ring Dame,
 He left the Queen of crabs, and plaice, and soles,
 To kindle in Old England's realm a flame.

Arriv'd at evening's philosophic hour,
 He rested on a rural antique tow'r,
 Some *Baron's* castle in the days of old;
 When furious wars, misnomer'd civil,
 Sent mighty chiefs to see the Devil,
 Leaving behind, their bodies for rich mould,
 That pliable from form to form patroles,
 Making fresh houses for new souls.

Perch'd on the wall, he cocks his tail and eye,
 And hops like modern beau in country dances;
 Looks devilish knowing, with his head awry,
 Squinting with connoisseurship glances.

All on a sudden, *Maggot* starts and stares,
 And wonders, and for somewhat *strange* prepares;
 But lo, his wonder did not hold him long—
 Soft from a bush below, divinely clear,
 A modest warble melted on his ear,
 A plaintive, soothing, solitary song—

A stealing, timid, unpresuming sound,
 Afraid dim *Nature's* deep repose to wound;
 That hush'd (a death like pause) the rude *Sublime*,
 This was a novelty to *Mag* indeed,
 Who, pulling up his spindle-shanks with speed,
 Dropp'd from his turret, half-devour'd by *Time*,
A la Francoise, upon the spray
 Where a lone Red-breast pour'd to eve, his lay.

Staring the modest minstrel in the face;
 Familiar, and with arch grimace,
 He conn'd the dusky warbler o'er and o'er,
 As though he knew him years before;
 And thus began, with seeming great civility,
 All in the Paris ease of volubility—

“What—*Bobby!* dam'me, is it *you*,
 “That thus your pretty phiz to music screw,
 “So far from hamlet, village, town, and city,
 “To glad old battlements with dull psalm ditty?
 “Sdeath! what a pleasant, lively, merry scene!
 “Plenty of bats, and owls, and ghosts, I ween;
 “Rare midnight screeches, *Bob*, between you all!
 “Why, what's the name on't, *Bobby?* Dismal Hall?”

“Come, to be serious—curse this queer old spot,
 “And let thy owlsh habitation rot!
 “Join *me*, and soon in riot will we revel:
 “I'll teach thee how to curse, and call folks names,
 “And be expert in treason, murder, flames,
 “And most divinely play the devil,

“Yes

THE CALEDONIAN BEE.

" Yes, thou shalt leave this spectred hole,
" And prove thou hast a bit of soul :
" Soon shalt thou see old stupid *London dance* ;
" There will we shine immortal knaves ;
" Not steal unknown, like cuckoos, to our graves,
" But imitate the geniuses of *France*.

" Who'd be that monkish, cloister'd thing, a muscle?
" Importance only can arise from bustle !
" Torando, thunder, lightning, tumult, strife ;
" These *charm*, and add a *dignity* to life.
" That thou shouldst choose this spot, is monstrous odd ;
" Poh, poh ! thou canst not like this life, by G— !"

" Sir !" like one thunder-stricken, staring wide—
" Can you be serious, Sir ?" the *Robin* cried.
" Serious !" rejoin'd the *Maggie*, " aye, my boy—
" So come, lets play the devil, and enjoy."

" Flames !" quoth the *Robin*—" and in riot revel,
" Call names, and curse, *divinely* play the devil !
" I cannot, for my life, the fun discern."
" No !—blush then, *Bob*, and follow me, and learn."

" Excuse me, Sir," the modest *Hermit* cried—
" Hell's not the hobby-horse I wish to ride."
" Hell !" laugh'd the *Maggie*, " hell no longer dread ;
" Why, *Bob*, in *France* the Devil's lately dead :

" Damnation vulgar to a Frenchman's hearing—
" The word is only kept alive for swearing.
" Against futurity they all protest ;
" And God and Heav'n are grown a standing jest.

" Brimstone and sin are downright out of fashion ;
" *France* is quite alter'd—now a *thinking* nation ;
" No more of penitential tears and groans !
" *Philosophy* has crack'd *Religion's* bones.



THE CALEDONIAN BEE.

" As for your *Saviour* of a wicked world,
 " Long from his consequence has *be* been hur'd
 " They *do* acknowledge *such* a *man*, d'ye see;
 " But then they call him simple *Monsieur Christ*.
 " *Bob*, for thy ignorance, pray blush for shame—
 " Behold, *thy Doctor Priestly* says the same.

" Well! now thou fully art *convinc'd*—let's go.
 " What curst doctrine!" quoth *Robin*, " No—
 " I won't go—no! thy speeches make me shudd
 " *Poor Robin!*" quoth the *Magpie*, " what a pun
 " Be damn'd then, *Bobby*"—flying off, he rav'd
 " And, (quoth the *Robin*) Sir, may *you* be *sav'd*
 This said, the tuneful *Sprite* renew'd his lay;
 A sweet and farewell hymn to parting *Day*.

In *Thomas Paine* the *Magpie* doth appear:
 That I'm *Poor Robin*, is not quite so clear.

POSTSCRIPT.

TO THE CANDID READER.

I really think that this Tale of the *Magpie* and
 ought *immediately* to have followed the *Remonstr*
 but as *Disorder*, instead of *Order*, is the leading
 ture of my sublime *Lyric Brethren* of old, I shal
 the liberty of sheltering myself under the wing of
sacred names. The fable was written in conseq
 of a strenuous application of a red-hot *Revolution*
 a *Poet* in the country, pressing him to become a
 bet of the *Order of Confusion*.

MORAL OBLIGATION

BETWEEN A MAN AND A DOG.

[From the same.]

I Do not love a Cat—his disposition is mean and suspicious. A friendship of years is cancelled in a moment by an accidental tread on his tail or foot. He instantly spits, raises his rump, twirls his tail of malignity, and shuns you; turning back, as he goes off, a staring vindictive face, full of horrid oaths and unforgiveness; seeming to say—"Perdition catch you! I hate you for ever." But the Dog is my delight:—tread on *his* tail or foot, he expresses, for a moment, the uneasiness of his feelings; but in a moment the complaint is ended. He runs around you; jumps up against you; seems to declare his sorrow for complaining, as it was not intentionally done, nay, to make himself the aggressor; and begs, by whinings and lickings, that Master will think of it no more. Many a time, when Ranger, wishing for a little sport, has run to the gun, smelt it, then wriggling his tail, and, with eyes full of the most expressive fire, leaped up against me, whining and begging, have I, against my inclination, indulged him with a scamper through the woods or in the field: for many a time he has left a warm nest, among the snows of winter, to start pleasure for me. Thus is there a moral obligation between a Man and a Dog.

THE OLD SHEPHERD'S DOG.

THE old Shepherd's Dog, like his master, was gray;

His teeth all departed, and feeble his tongue;

Yet where'er *Corin* went, he was followed by *Troy*;

Thus happy through life did they hobble along.

R 2

Whe

When, fatigu'd, on the grafs the Shepherd
 For a nap in the fun—'midst his slumbers
 His faithful companion crawl'd constantly ni
 Plac'd his head on his lap, or lay down at

When *Winter* was heard on the hill and the
 And torrents descended, and cold was the
 If *Corin* went forth 'mid the tempests and r
Tray scorn'd to be left in the chimney bet

At length in the straw *Tray* made his last bed
 For vain, against death, is the stoutest end
 To lick *Corin*'s hand he rear'd up his weak l
 Then fell back, clos'd his eyes, and, a
 them for ever.

Not long after *Tray* did the Shepherd remain
 Who oft o'er his grave with true sorrow wo
 And, whendying, thus feebly was heard the po
 "O bury me, neighbours, beside my old

ANECDOTE OF MR WILKES.

MR Wilkes, going to Dolly's chop-house
 tally seated himself near a rich and pu
 citizen, who almost stunned him with roarin
 stake, as he called it. Mr Wilkes in the m
 asking him some common question, receive
 brutal answer: the steak coming at that in
 Wilkes turned to his friend, saying—"Se
 ference between the city and bear-garden; i
 ter, the bear is brought to the stake, but here
 is brought to the bear."

HUM

HUMOROUS APOLOGY FOR AUTHORS.

BY MR CUMBERLAND.

I HOPE the candid reader now and then calls to mind how much more nimbly he travels over a book than the writer did. When our dullness is complained of, it would be but charity in him to reflect how much pains that same dullness has cost us; more, he may be assured, than our brighter intervals, where we sprung nimbly forward with easy weight, instead of toiling like a carrier's horse, whose slow and heavy pace argues the load he draws, and the labour he endures. Alas! for us poor Novelists, if there was no mercy for dull authors, and our countrymen, like the barbarous Libethrians of old, should take it into their minds to banish music and the muses out of the land, and murder every Orpheus that did not fiddle to their taste. They should consider, that the man, who makes a book, makes a very pretty piece of furniture; and if they will but consign us to a quiet station on a shelf, and give us wherewithal to cover us in a decent trim, the worst among us will serve to fill up the file, and stop a gap in the ranks.

It is hard indeed to toil, as we sometimes do, to our own loss and disappointment; to sweat in the field of fame, merely to reap a harvest of chaff, and pile up reams of paper for the worm to dine upon. It is a cruel thing to rack our brains for nothing, run our jaded fancies to a stand-still, and then lie down at the conclusion of our race, a carcase for the critics. And what is our crime all the while? A mere mistake between our readers and ourselves, occasioned by a small miscalculation of our capacities and their candour; all which would be avoided, if happily for us they had not the wit to find out our blunders; or, happily for them, had all that good-nature for us that we generously exercise towards ourselves. If once they could

bring their tempers to this charming complacency, they might depend upon having books in plenty; authors would multiply like polypusses, and the press would be the happiest mother in the kingdom.

How many worthy gentlemen are there in this blessed island of ours, who have so much time on their hands, that they do not know what to do with it? I am aware how large and respectable a portion of this enlightened nation centre their delights in the chace, and draw an elegant resource from the sagacity of the hound and the vigour of the horse; but they cannot always be on the saddle; the elements they cannot command; and frost and snow will lock them up within their castle walls; there it is possible that solitude may surprise them, and dismiss them for a time to their own lucubrations; now, with all possible respect for their resources, I should think it may sometimes be worth their while to make experiment of other people's lucubrations, when they have worn out their own, for those must be but sorry thoughts, which are not better than not thinking at all; and the least they can gain by an author is a nap.

The ingenuity of man has invented a thousand contrivances for innocently disposing of idle time; let us, then, who write books, have only the idlers on our side, in gratitude for the amusement we give them, and let the rest of the world be as splenetic as they will, we may set their spleen at nought; the majority will be with us.

If a querulous infant is stilled by a rattle, the maker of the rattle has saved somebody's ears from pain and persecution; grant, therefore, that a novel is nothing better than a toy for children of a larger growth and more unruly age, society has some cause to thank the writer of it; it may have cheered the debtor in his prison, or the country squire in a hard frost. Traders will cry up the commodity they deal in, therefore I do not greatly insist on the praises which some that

books have bestowed on book-writing ; but I do not see, that great respect is paid to an author by those who cannot read him, wherefore I conclude, that those who can read, and do not praise him, are only because they wanted words to express their adoration and gratitude ; while those sanguine flatulents, who, in the excess of their respect for our authors, cry down our performances, give evident proof how much higher they had pitched their expectations of what our talents would produce, than our efforts could make good ; but though in their estimation of our reputations, they tell us how ill we write, yet seldom neglect at the same time to shew us how much we ought have written still worse.

These over-wise people have pretended to discover, in this altercation between author and critic is no more than a mere plot and contrivance to play off each other's hands, like Mountebank and Zany. But this is over-acted sagacity, and an affectation of finding more mysteries in the art of authorship than really belong to it ; for my part, I believe the business of a more simple nature than most

can be taken up, and that authors in general require nothing more than pen, ink, and paper, so set up with.

In ancient times, the trade was in few hands, and the work seems then to have been composed with much pains and forethought ; materials were collected with great care, and put together with consummate accuracy and attention ; every part was fitted to its place, polished to the height, finished to perfection ; there were inspectors on every part of the public, men of sound judgment, and competent to the office, who brought the work under a standard of rule and measure, and insisted upon every whole should have a *beginning, a middle,*

and. Under these strict regulations the ancients

but now that practice has made us perfect, the trade is got into so many hands, these regula-

tions

tions are done away, and so far from requiring a *beginning, middle, and end*, it is enough if we shew a head and a tail; and it is not always that these can be made out with any tolerable precision. As our authors write with less labour, our criticism with less care; and for every one fault that we mark in our productions, there probably might be found one hundred that they overlook. It is a notion, however, to suppose that therefore they will league and concert with the authors they revise, where could that poor fraternity find a fund to compensate them for suffering a vocation once so respectable to fall into such utter disgrace under their management, as to be no longer the employ of a gentleman. As for our readers, on whom we never fail to lay the terms of candid, gentle, courteous, and otherwise like soothing cast, they certainly deserve all the words we can give them; for it is not to be denied but that we make occasionally very great demands upon their candour, gentleness, and courtesy, by singling them frequently and fully with such trials, and require those several endowments in no small proportion.

But are there not also fastidious, angry, querulous readers? readers with full stomachs, who complain being surfeited and over-loaded with the story-trash of our circulating libraries? It cannot be altogether denied, but still they are readers: if the load so heavy upon them as they pretend it is, I will assist them in the way of getting rid of it, by reviving the law of the ancient Cecertæans, who obliged the travellers to hawk about their several wares, carrying them on their backs, till they found purchasers to ease them of the burden. Was this law put in force again, I doubt, few of us, I doubt, would be found to stand under the weight of our own unpurchased trash.

But while the public are contented with that they are, where is the wonder if the reformers made by us till they begin it in themselves?





lead the fashion, and our productions must accede to it. While the Cookeries of Hannah Glasse regulate the Commentaries of Blackstone, authors are found, who prefer the compilation of receipts at of records, as the easier and more profitable of the two. If puerilities are pleasing, men will
ut pueris placeant.

FROM DR GOLDSMITH'S CELEBRATED COMEDY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

[With a beautiful Engraving.]

Enter SIR CHARLES and MISS HARDCASTLE.

Cha. What a situation am I in! If what you appears, I shall then find a guilty son. If what he is true, I shall then lose one, that, of all others, I wished for a daughter.

Mr Hard. I am proud of your approbation, and now you I merit it, if you place yourselves as I did, you shall hear his explicit declaration. But he is.
[Exit Sir Charles.]

Cha. I'll to your father, and keep him to the pointment.

Enter MARLOW.

Mr. Though prepar'd for setting out, I come more to take leave, nor did I, till this moment, the pain I feel in the separation.

Mr Hard. *(In her own natural manner.)* I believe sufferings cannot be very great, sir, which you easily remove. A day or two longer, perhaps, lessen your uneasiness, by shewing the little what you now think proper to regret.

Mr. *(Aside.)* This girl every moment improves me. *(To her.)* It must not be, madam. I have trifled too long with my heart. My very pride begins

begins to submit to my passion. The disparity of education and fortune, the anger of a parent, and the contempt of my equals begin to lose their weight; and nothing can restore me to myself, but this painful effort of resolution.

Miss Hard. Then go, sir. I'll urge nothing more to detain you. Though my family be as good as here you came down to visit, and my education, I hope, not inferior, what are these advantages without equal affluence? I must remain contented with the slight approbation of imputed merit; I must have only the mockery of your addresses, while all your serious aims are fixed on fortune.

Enter **HARDCASTLE** *and* **SIR CHARLES** *from behind.*

Sir Cha. Here, behind this screen.

Hard. Aye, aye, make no noise. I'll engage my Kate covers him with confusion at last.

Marl. By Heavens, madam, fortune was ever my smallest consideration. Your beauty at first caught my eye; for who could see that without emotion. But every moment that I converse with you, steals in some new grace, heightens the picture, and gives it stronger expression. What at first seem'd rustic plainness, now appears refin'd simplicity. What seem'd forward assurance, now strikes me as the result of courageous innocence, and conscious virtue.

Sir Cha. What can it mean? He amazes me!

Hard. I told you how it would be. Hush!

Marl. I am now determined to stay, Madam, and I have too good an opinion of my father's discernment, when he sees you, to doubt his approbation.

Miss Hard. No, Mr Marlow, I will not, cannot detain you. Do you think I could suffer a connection, in which there is the smallest room for repentance? Do you think I would take the mean advantage of a transient passion, to load you with confusion? Do you think I could ever relish that happiness, which was acquired by lessening yours.

Marl

Marl. By all that's good, I can have no happiness but what's in your power to grant me. Nor shall I ever feel repentance, but in not having seen your merits before. I will stay, even contrary to your wishes; and though you should persist to shun me, I will make my respectful assiduities atone for the levity of my past conduct.

Miss Hard. I must entreat you'll desist. As our acquaintance began, so let it end, in indifference. I might have given an hour or two to levity; but seriously, Mr Marlow, do you think I could ever submit to a connection, where I must appear mercenary, and you imprudent? Do you think I could ever catch at the confident addresses of a secure admirer?

Marl. (*Kneeling*) Does this look like security? Does this look like confidence? No, madam, every moment that shews me your merit, only serves to increase my diffidence and confusion. Here let me continue—

Sir Cha. I can hold it no longer. Charles, Charles, how hast thou deceived me! Is this your indifference, your uninteresting conversation!

Hard. Your cold contempt; your formal interview. What have you to say now?

Marl. That I'm all amazement! What can it mean?

Hard. It means that you can say and unsay things at pleasure. That you can address a lady in private, and deny it in public: that you have one story for us, and another for my daughter!

Marl. Daughter!—this lady your daughter!

Hard. Yes, Sir, my only daughter. My Kate, whose else should she be?

Marl. Oh, the Devil!

Miss Hard. Yes, Sir, that very identical tall squinting lady you were pleased to take me for, (*courtesying*) she that you addressed as the mild, modest, sentimental man of gravity, and the bold forward agreeable Rattle of the ladies club; ha, ha, ha!

Marl

Marl. Zounds, there's no bearing this ; it's worse than death.

Miss Hard. In which of your characters, Sir, will you give us leave to address you. As the faltering gentleman, with looks on the ground, that speaks just to be heard, and hates hypocrisy ; or the loud confident creature, that keeps it up with Mrs Mantrap, and old Miss Biddy Buckskin, till three in the morning ; ha, ha, ha !

Marl. O, curse on my noisy head. I never attempted to be impudent yet, that I was not taken down. I must be gone.

Hard. By the hand of my body, but you shall not. I see it was all a mistake, and I am rejoiced to find it. You shall not, Sir, I tell you. I know she'll forgive you. Won't you forgive him, Kate. We'll all forgive you. Take courage, man.

[They retire, she tormenting him to the back scene.]

TQUASSUOW AND KNONQUAIHA

A HOTTENTOT STORY.

TQUASSUOW, the son Kquassomo, was conqueror of chief captain over the Sixteen Nations of Caffraria. He was descended from N'oh and Hing'oh, who dropped from the moon ; and his power extended over all the kraals of the Hottentots.

This prince was remarkable for his prowess and activity ; his speed was like the torrent that rushes down the precipice, and he would overtake the wild ass in her flight ; his arrows brought down the eagle from the clouds ; the lion fell before him, and his lance drank the blood of the rhinoceros. He fathomed the waters of the deep, and buffeted the billows in the tempest ; he drew the rock-fish from their lurking
holes.

holes, and rifled the beds of coral. Trained from his infancy in the exercise of war, to wield the haflagaye with dexterity, and break the wild bulls to battle, he was a stranger to the soft dalliance of love; and beheld with indifference the thick-lipped damsels of Gongan, and the flat nosed beauties of Hanteniqua.

As Tquassuow was one day giving instructions for spreading toils for the elk, and digging pit-falls for the elephant, he received information that a tyger, prowling for prey, was committing ravages on the kraals of the Chamtouers. He snatched up his bow of olive-wood, and bounded, like the roe-buck on the mountains, to their assistance. He arrived just at the instant when the enraged animal was about to fasten on a virgin; and, aiming a poisoned arrow at his heart, laid him dead at her feet. The virgin threw herself on the ground, and covered her head with dust, to thank her deliverer; but, when she rose, the prince was dazzled with her charms; he was struck with the glossy hue of her complexion, which shone like the jetty down on the black hog of Hessaqua; he was ravished with the pressed gristle of her nose; and his eyes dwelt with admiration on the flaccid beauties of her breasts, which descended to her navel.

Knonmquaiha (for that was the virgin's name) was daughter to the kouquequa, or leader of the kraal, who bred her up with all the delicacy of her sex: she was fed with the entrails of goats; she sucked the eggs of the ostrich, and her drink was the milk of ewes. After gazing for some time upon her charms, the prince, in great transport, embraced the soles of her feet; then ripping up the beast he had just killed, took out the caul, and hung it about her neck, in token of his affection. He afterwards stripped the tyger of his skin: and sending it to the kouquequa her father, demanded the damsel in marriage.

The eve of the full moon was appointed for the celebration of the nuptials of Tquassuow and Knonmquai-

ha. When the day arrived, the magnificence, in which the bridegroom was arrayed, amazed all Cassiraria: over his shoulders was cast a krosse, or mantle, of wild cat skins; he cut sandals for his feet from the raw hide of an elephant; he hunted down a leopard, and of the spotted fur formed a superb cap for his head; he girded his loins with the intestines; and the bladder of the beast he blew up and fastened to his hair.

Nor was Knonnquaisha less employed in adorning her person: she made a varnish of the fat of goats mixed with foot, with which she anointed her body, as the flood beneath the rays of the sun; her locks were clothed with melted grease, and powdered with yellow dust of buchu; her face, which shone like the polished ebony, was beautifully varied with spots of red earth, and appeared like the sable curtain of the flunkbium; her arms and legs were entwined with the shining entrails of an heifer; from her neck there hung a pouch composed of the stomach of a kid; the wings of an ostrich overshadowed the fleshy promontories behind; and, before, she wore an apron formed of the shaggy ears of a lion.

The chiefs of the several kraals, who were summoned to assist at their nuptials, formed a circle on the ground, sitting upon their heels, and bowing their heads between their knees, in token of reverence. In the centre, the illustrious prince, with his sable bride, reposed upon soft cushions of cow-dung. Then the *furi*, or chief-priest, approached them, and, in a deep voice, chaunted the nuptial rites to the monotonous grumbling of the Gom-gom; and at the same time (according to the manner of Cassiraria) bedewed them plentifully with his urinary benediction. The bride and bridegroom rubbed in the precious stream with extasy; while the briny drops trickled from their bodies, like the cozy fuge from the rocks of Chiriqua.

The Hottentots had seen the incense and waite of two moons since the happy union of Aquassum and Knonnquaisha.

nquaiha, when the kraals were surpris'd with the appearance of a most extraordinary personage, that from the savage people who arose from the sea, and lately fix'd themselves on the borders of Caffraria.

His body was enwrapped with strange coverings which concealed every part from sight except his naked hands. Upon his skin the sun darted his burning rays in vain, and the colour of it was pale in as the watery beams of the moon. His hair, which he could put on and take off at pleasure, was as the blossoms of the almond-tree, and bushy like the fleece of the ram; his lips and cheeks resembled red ochre, and his nose was sharpened like the beak of an eagle; his language, which was rough and unpolish'd, was as the language of beasts: nor could he now discover his meaning, till an Hottentot, at the first coming of these people, had been made prisoner, and had afterwards made his escape, and acted between them. This interpreter informed the prince, that the stranger was sent from his fellow countrymen to treat about the enlargement of their territories, and that he was called, among them, Mynan-Snickerfneec.

affuow, who was remarkable for his humanity, and the savage with extraordinary benevolence: he gave him a mantle of sheep skins, anointed with fat, for his clothing; and, for his food, he boiled in their own pots the tripe of the fattest herds that grazed in the pastures of the Heykoms. The stranger, in return, instructed the prince in the manners of the savages, and often amus'd him with sending fire from his bow engine, which rent the air with thunder: nor was he less studious to please the gentle Knomnquaiha. He adorned her with bracelets of polished metal about her arms, and circled her neck with beads of glass; he filled a conch-shell with a delicious liquor, and gave it her to drink, which exhilarated her heart, and made her eyes

eyes sparkle with joy: he also taught her to kindle fire through a tube of clay with the dried leaves of dacha, and to send forth rolls of odorous smoke from her mouth. After having sojourned in the kraals for the space of half a moon, the stranger was dismissed with magnificent presents of the teeth of elephants; and a grant was made to his countrymen of the fertile meadows of Kochequa, and the forests of Stinkwood, bounded by the Palamite river.

Tquaßuow and Knonmquaila continued to live together in the most cordial affection: and the furris every night invoked the great Gounja Tuquoa, who illuminates the moon, that he would give an heir to the race of H'oh and Hingn'oh. The princess at length manifested the happy tokens of pregnancy, her waist increased daily in circumference, and swelled like the gourd. When the time of her delivery approached, she was committed to the care of the wife women, who placed her on a couch of the reeking entrails of a cow newly slain; and to facilitate the birth, gave her a potion of the milk of wild asses, and fomented her loins with the warm dung of elephants. When the throes of child-birth came on, a terrible hurricane howled along the coast, the air bellowed with thunder, and the face of the moon was obscured as with a veil. The kraal echoed with shrieks and lamentations, and the wife women cried out, that the princess was delivered of a monster.

The offspring of her womb was white. They took the child, and washed him with the juice of aloes; they exposed his limbs to the sun, anointed them with the fat, and rubbed them with the excrement of black bulls: but his skin still retained its detested hue, and the child was still white. The venerable furris were assembled to deliberate on the cause of this prodigy; and they unanimously pronounced, that it was owing to the evil machinations of the demon Chamoua,
who

her convent. As it was well endowed, it has been rebuilt, and is now a large and handsome quadrangle of white stone, surrounded with trees, and corn, and vineyards, and still allotted to the society which she established. An abrupt, but not lofty rock, on the western shore of the Rhine, called Roland's Eek, or Roland's Corner, is the site of her lover's castle, of which one arch, picturesquely shadowed with wood, is all that remains of this monument to faithful love. The road winds beneath it, and nearly overhangs the narrow channel that separates Adelaide's island from the shore. Concerning this rock there is an ancient rhyme in the country, amounting to something like the following :

Was not Roland the knight a strange silly wight,
For the love of a nun, to live on this height?

This shore of the Rhine may be said to be bounded, for many miles, by an immense wall of rock, through which the openings into the country behind are few; and these breaks shew only deep glens, seen and lost again so quickly, that a woody mountain, or a castle, or a convent, were the only objects we could ascertain.

Sometimes, as we approached a rocky point, we seemed going to plunge into the expanse of water beyond; when, turning the sharp angle of the promontory, the road swept along an ample bay, where the rocks, receding, formed an amphitheatre, covered with *lex* and dwarf wood, round a narrow, but cultivated gravel stripe: then, winding the furthest angle of this recess, under huge cliffs, we saw the river beyond, hut in by the folding bales of more distant promontories, assume the form of a lake, amidst wild and romantic landscapes. Having doubled one of these capes, the prospect opened in long perspective, and the green waters of the Rhine appeared in all their majesty, *flowing rapidly between ranges of marbled rocks, and a succession of woody steeps, and overlooked by a multitude*

titude of spiry summits, which distance had sweetly coloured with the blue and purple tints of air.

The retrospect of the river, too, was often enchanting, and the Seven Mountains long maintained their dignity in the scene, superior to many intervening heights; the dark summit of Lowenbourg, in particular, appeared, for several leagues, overlooking the whole valley of the Rhine.

The eastern margin of the river sometimes exhibited as extensive a range of steep rocks as the western, and frequently the fitness of the salient angles on one side, to the recipient ones on the other, seemed to justify the speculation, that they had been divided by an earthquake, which let the river in between them. The general state of the eastern bank, though steep, is that of the thickest cultivation. The rock frequently peeps in rugged projections, through the thin soil, which is scattered over its declivity, and every where appears at top; but the sides are covered with vines so abundantly, that the labour of cultivating them, and of expressing the wine, supports a village at least every half mile. The green rows are led up the steeps to an height, which cannot be ascended without the help of steps cut in the rock: the soil itself is there supported by walls of loose stones, or it would fall either by its own weight, or with the first pressure of rain; and sometimes even this scanty mould appears to have been placed there by art, being in such small patches, that perhaps only twenty vines can be planted in each. But such excessive labour has been necessary only towards the summits, for, lower down, the soil is sufficiently deep to support the most luxuriant vegetation.

It might be supposed from so much produce and exertion, that this bank of the Rhine is the residence of an opulent, or, at least, a well-conditioned peasantry, and that the villages, of which seven or eight are frequently in sight at once, are as superior to the neighbouring towns by the state of their inhabitants, as they
are

by their picturesque situation. On the contrary, inhabitants of the wine country are said to be against the poorest in Germany. The value of every is exactly watched by the landlords, so that the tenants are very seldom benefited by any improvement in produce. If the rent is paid in money, it leaves so much in the hands of the farmer as will enable him to live, and pay his workmen; while the attention of a great number of stewards is supposed to superintend what might be expected from his attention, had he common interest with his landlord in the welfare of the estate. But the rent is frequently paid in kind, amounting to a settled proportion of the produce; and this proportion is so fixed, that, though the farmer is moderately distressed by a bad vintage, the best will still afford him any means of approaching to independence. In other countries it might be asked, "But though we can suppose the ingenuity of the landlord to be greater than that of the tenant at the commencement of a bargain, how happens it, that, since the result must be felt, the tenant will remain under his burden, or can be succeeded by any other, on such terms?" Here, however, these questions are not applicable; they presume a choice of situations which the country does not afford. The severity of the agricultural system continues itself by continuing the position upon which it acts; and those who would escape it, find few manufactures and little trade to employ them, had they the capital and the education necessary for either. The choice of such persons is between the being a master of day-labourers for their lord, or a labourer under other masters. Many of these estates belong immediately to princes, dukes, and bishops, whose stewards superintend the cultivation, and are themselves instead of the farmers, so that all persons employed in such vineyards are ordinary tenants. By one or other of these means it happens, that the bounteousness of nature to the country is very little

little felt by the body of the inhabitants. The payment of the rents in kind is usual, wherever the vineyards are most celebrated; and at such places, there is this sure proof of the wretchedness of the inhabitants, that, in a month after the wine is made, you cannot obtain one bottle of the true produce, except by favour of the proprietors, or their stewards. How much is the delight of looking upon plenteousness lessened by the belief that it supplies the means of excess to a few, but denies those of competence to many!

Between this pass of cultivated steepes on one side of the river, and of romantic rocks on the other, the road continues for several miles. Being thus commanded on both sides, it must be one of the most difficult passages in Europe to an enemy, if resolutely defended. The Rhine, pent between these impenetrable boundaries, is considerably narrower here than in other parts of the valley, and so rapid, that a loaded vessel can seldom be drawn faster than at the rate of six English miles a day, against the stream. The passage down the river from Mentz to Cologne may be easily performed in two days; that from Cologne to Mentz requires a fortnight.

The view along this pass, though bounded, is various and changeful. Villages, vineyards and rocks alternately ornament the borders of the river, and every fifty yards enable the eye to double some massy projection that concealed the fruitful bay behind. An object at the end of the pass is presented singly to the sight as through an inverted telescope. The surface of the water, or the whole stillness of the scene was very seldom interrupted by the passing of a boat; carriages were still fewer; and indeed, throughout Germany, you will not meet more than one in twenty miles. Travelling is considered by the natives, who know the fatigue of going in carriages nearly without *springs*, and stopping at inns where there is little of either accommodation or civility, as productive of no pleasure;

re; and they have seldom curiosity or business
to recompense for its inconveniencies.

passed through two or three small towns, whose
gates and walls told of their antiquity, and that
ad once been held of some consequence in the
e of the valley. Their present desolation form-
elancholy contrast with the cheerful cultivation
them. These, however, with every village in-
y, were decorated with green boughs, planted
the door of each cottage, for it was a day of
The little chapels at the road side, and the
which, every now and then, appeared under a
ng tree, were adorned with wreaths of fresh
; and though one might smile at the emblems
rstitution, it was impossible not to reverence the
nt of pious affection, which had adjusted these
ornaments.

it half-way to Andernach, the western rocks
y recede from the river, and, rising to greater
form a grand sweep round a plain cultivated
rfields, gardens, corn-fields and vine-yards.
ley here spreads to a breadth of nearly a mile
alf, and exhibits grandeur, beauty, and barren-
ty, united in a singular manner. The abrupt
that rise over this plain, are entirely covered
ood, except that here and there the ravage of a
torrent appeared, which could sometimes be
from the very summit of the acclivity to the
Near the centre, this noble amphitheatre opens
n, that shews only wooded mountains, point
point, in long perspective; such sylvan pomp
seldom seen! But though the tuftings of the
woods were beautifully luxuriant, there seemed
w timber-trees amongst them. The opposite
hibited only a range of rocks, variegated like
of which purple was the predominating tint,
formly disposed in vast oblique strata. But even
tle green patches of vines peeped among the
cliffs,

cliffs, and were led up crevices where it seemed no human foot could rest. Along the base of the tremendous wall, and on the points above, villages each its tall grey steeple, were thickly strewn mingling in striking contrast the cheerfulness of lous inhabitation with the horrors of tamed n. A few monasteries, resembling castles in their e and known from such only by their spires, were tinguishable; and, in the widening perspective Rhine, an old castle itself, now and then, appeared the summit of a mountain somewhat remote from shore; an object rendered sweetly picturesque, sun's rays lighted up its towers and fortified turrets while the shrubby steep below were in shade.

We saw this landscape under the happiest circumstances of season and weather; the woods and were in their midsummer bloom, and the mellow of evening heightened the richness of their hue gave exquisite effect to one half of the amphitheatre we were passing, while the other half was in shadow. The air was scented by bean-blossoms, and by trees then in flower; that bordered the road. The plain had mingled pasture with its groves, it had been truly Arcadian; but neither here nor through the whole of this delightful valley, did we see a single pasture or meadow, except now and then an island on the Rhine; deficiencies which are supplied, to the lover of landscape, by the verdancy of the woods and vines. In other parts of Germany are more to be seen, where frequently only

margined the road. The little bells, that jingled at their necks, would not suffer them to stray beyond their hearing. If we had not long since dismissed our surprise at the scarcity and bad quality of cheese and butter in Germany, we should have done so now, on receiving this scanty method of pasturing the cattle, which future observation convinced us was the frequent practice.

About sun-set we reached the little village of Narnbach, situated near the foot of a rock, round which the Rhine makes a sudden sweep, and contracted by the bold precipices of Hammerstein on the opposite shore, its green current passes with astonishing rapidity and bounding strength. These circumstances of scenery, with the tall masts of vessels lying below the shrubby bank on which the village stands, and seeming to eighteen by comparison the stupendous rocks that rise around them; the moving figures of boatmen and oarsmen employed in towing a barge against the stream in the bay beyond; and a group of peasants on the high quay, in the fore-ground, watching their progress; the ancient castle of Hammerstein overlooking the whole,—these were a combination of images that formed one of the most interesting pictures we had seen.

The valley again expanding, the walls and turrets of Andernach, with its Roman tower rising independently at the foot of a mountain, and the ruins of its castle above, appeared athwart the perspective of the river, terminating the pass; for there the rocky boundary opened to plains and remote mountains. The light vapour that rose from the water, and was tinged by the setting rays, spread a purple haze over the town and the cliffs, which, at this distance, appeared to impend over it; colouring extremely beautiful, contrasted as it was by the clearer and deeper tints of rocks, wood and water nearer to the eye.

SINGULAR INCIDENTS, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,
AND CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS; *from the Year*
1400 to the Year 1548.

[From the Second Volume of Andrews' History of
England.]

ELIZABETH, a Jewish convert, the daughter of Rabbi Moses, was allowed two-pence per day as a consideration, in 1403, for being deserted by her family on account of her change as to religion.—*Rym. Fed.*

It seems singular that, in 1404, the commons, after having vindicated their own privileges as to menial servants, &c. with great spirit, should with wondrous inconsistency petition the crown that it would direct the lords to examine into a false return for Rutland, and punish the offenders.—*Rot. Subsid.*

In 1406, Richard Clithero, knight of the shire for Kent, being ordered to sea as 'Admiral of the south and west,' the Kentishmen petitioned parliament that Robert Clifford, the other knight, might appear in both their names 'as if both were actually present.' And this odd request was granted.—*Rot. Parli. apud Carte.*

In 1408, archbishop Arundel declared in a preface to his canons that 'The pope was vicerent of heaven.' 'Extraordinary language,' says Dr Henry 'to be used just at a time when the two existing popes were consigning each other to satan, and were both declared by the council of Pisa contumacious heretics.'

In the same year, we find, to the credit of English sculptors, that Thomas Colyn, Thomas Holewell, and Thomas Poppe, carried over to Bretagne an alabaster monument (which they had executed for duke John IV) and erected it in the cathedral of Nantes.
Rym. Fed.

bout this period died Geoffrey Chaucer, whom all the first English poet. The rank of his parents not known. In 1359, he became page to Edward married Philippa the sister of Catherine Swynford (future wife of John of Gaunt) and is said to have a very large income. As, however, he took a part on the side of the reformer Wickliff, he died when the Lollards were persecuted; and in, about 1382, he was obliged to retire to the continent, whence, venturing back to England to raise money, he was seized and imprisoned. The end of his life however was spent in ease and plenty, at Donnington Castle, Berks; where he composed (as tradition says) some of his finest poems. John of Gaunt then in power. Chaucer, as we find in Rymer's era, received a pitcher of wine every day from the king of Edward III. He had likewise from Richard II. a grant of a hoghead of wine every year, and this continued by Henry IV. So well were the English convinced of the truth which Horace spoke—

*Nulla placere diu, nec vivere carmina possunt
Quæ scribuntur atque potoribus.*

was in or about 1410, that a lord Beachamp travelling through the east, was hospitably received at Jerusalem by the Soldan's lieutenant; who, 'hearing he was descended from the famous Guy earl of Warwick, whose story they had read in books written in their own language, invited him to his palace; and after feasting him, presented him with three precious robes, of great value, beside divers clothes of silk and gold given to his servants.'—*Rous, apud Dugdale.*

1412, an act passed giving the certificate of a justice of the peace, in case of riots, the same force as a writ of mandamus. The first instance of extraordinary power granted to this respectable class of magistrates. *Warrington.*

In 1413, Dr Fuller remarks that John Go the first person who assumed the title of an and that until the end of Henry the sixth's reign distinctions were not used, except in law proper. Yet Ordericus Vitalis, as early as A. D. 1112. of the earl of Mellent who, endeavouring to get from the troops of Henry Beauchamp, and being bribed by a country man, bribed him to let him free shave him, 'in the guise of an esquire,' 'inf geri,' by which means he eluded his pursuer.

It appears from Rymer's *Fœdera*, that in 1417, authorized 'John Morstede, to press surgeons as he thought necessary for the Expedition, together with persons to make the tents.' It is also true, and appears in the list of records, that with the army which won the Agincourt, there had landed only one surgeon, John Morstede, who indeed did engage fifteen more for the army, three of which, were to act as archers!!! With a professional what must have been the state of the wounded day of battle?

In the same year, the king observing that the 'Alta via regia in Holbourn,' was a deep and road, ordered two ships to be laden with stones on each side, each twenty tons in burden, in order to pair it. This seems the first paving in London. *Rym. Fœd.*

In 1418, iron balls were not used for cannon.

rs in 1425, were valued at about sixteen modern
3s each.—*Madox. Form. Angl.*

1426, the assembly which met in February was
'the parliament of bats,' since the senators be-
dered to wear no swords, attended armed with
or bats. Their meeting too was held at Leice-
to avoid the tumult of a London mob.

1429, an important change was made as to the
cations of voters for knights of shires. These
now obliged to prove themselves worth 40s. per
1. Before this, every freeholder might vote,
he vail concourse of elections brought on riots
urders. Twenty pounds would in modern days
rely an equivalent for our ancestors 40s. The
lders were at the same time directed to chuse
f the 'fittest and most discreet knights resident
ir county.' Or if none such could be found,
ble esquires, gentlemen by birth, and qualified
made knights, but no yeoman, or person of in-
rank.' *Henry from Statutes.*

1431, Holingshed relates a melancholy tale of an
eful Breton, who murdered his kind hostess near
te. Falling however into the hands of the wo-
n the neighbourhood, 'they so bethwacked him
stones, staves, kennel doong and other things,'
ur chronicler, 'that they laid him astretching,
d him of life.'

urly about this time flourished John Lydgate,
Monk of Bury.' He was avowedly a scholar
nimator of Chaucer, for whom he always expre-
nost awful reverence. He spent his life in the
sion of a tutor, travelled to France and Italy
mprovement, and was much esteemed as a scho-
l poet. If he had not the fire of Chaucer, he
led him in smoothness of language. And the ex-
humility of the following lines must speak in fa-
f the modest poet.

I am a monk, by my profession
 Of Bury, called John Lydgate by my nam
 And wear a habit of perfection
 Altho' my life agree not with the same;
 That meddle shud with things spiritual
 As I must needs confess unto you all.

But seeing that I did in this proceed
 At his commands, whom I could not resi
 I humbly do beseech all those that read
 Or leisure have this story to peruse;
 If any fault therein they find to be,
 Or error that committed is by me;

That they will, of their gentleness, take pa
 The rather to correct, and mend the fault
 Than rashly to condemn it with disdain;
 For well I wot, it is not without blame
 Because I know the verse therein is wrong,
 As being some too short, and some too long

Mr Warton writes favourably of Lydgate
 poet,' he says, 'seems to have possessed a gra
 tility of talents. He moves with equal ease
 mode of composition. His hymns and his
 have the same degree of merit; and whether
 ject be the life of a hermit, or a hero, of St
 Guy of Warwick, ludicrous or legendary, a h
 an allegory, he writes with ease and perspicui

The following lines of Lydgate found too
 for his age.

'Lyke as the dew descendeth on the rose
 With silver drops.'

The verses too, in which Lydgate descri
 reign of Saturn, have much harmony, stren
 dignity.

'Fortitude, then, stode stedfast in his w
 Defendyd widows, cherished chastitye
 K.

Knyghtehode in prowes, gave so clear a light
Girt with his sworde of truthe and equitye.'

WARTON.

It is unlucky that Lydgate's favourite ballad entitled 'London Lickpenny,' is too long to be inserted here. It gives a faithful picture of the metropolis in the 15th century. Among other circumstances strawberries and cherries are spoken of as being very common.

A bad season happening in 1434, wheat was sold as high as 2l. 13s. 4d. (modern money) per quarter. It soon fell to 10s 8d. which seems to have been nearly the medium price of that commodity.—*Chron. Pret.*

Wine was then at the price of two modern shillings per gallon.—*Ibid.*

In the same year, licences were granted by the king to no less than 2433 pilgrims to visit the shrine of St James, at Compostello.—*Rym. Fæd.*

Fortunately, the attraction of Thomas-a-Becket's tomb, turned the balance of travellers on religious account in favour of England.—*Henry.*

In 1436, we find the bishop of Holar in Iceland, whimsically enough hiring the master of a London merchant-ship to sail to Iceland, as his proxy, and to perform the necessary visitation of his see; the good relate dreading in person to encounter the boisterous northern ocean.—*Rym. Fæd.*

In 1439, Philip Malpas and Robert Marshal, sheriffs of London, were obliged to restore an enormous criminal, whom they had torn from the sanctuary of St Martin's Le Grand and sent to Newgate. It was not till 1457, that a check was given to these odious privileges.—*Stow.*

About this time it appears (says bishop Fleetwood) that a clergyman might be supported with decency on ten modern pounds per annum.—*Chron. Pret.*

Twenty pounds per annum was in 1439, settled by statute as the qualification for a country justice of the peace.—*Pub. Acts.*

The

The order of viscounts was established in 1 Henry VI, John lord Beaumont was the first
—*Selden.*

Provisions sold thus, in 1444. Wheat per 8s. 8d. A fat ox, 3l. 3s. 4d. A hog, 6s. 6d. Pigeons 8d. the dozen, reckoned in money.—*Chron. Pret.*

In 1443, Dr Thomas Gascoigne was chancellor of Oxford. He seems to have felt deeply the power with which ecclesiastical affairs were conducted; thus does he express himself: 'I knew a certain rate idiot, the son of a mad knight; who, for the companion or rather the fool of the sons of the family of the royal blood, was made arch-deacon of Oxford before he was eighteen years old, and soon after, two rich rectories, and twelve parishes. I asked him one day what he thought of learning; 'I despise it,' said he, 'I have better livings than great doctors, and believe as much as any.' 'What do you believe,' said I. 'I believe,' 'that there are three Gods in one person. I believe all that God believes.'

In 1447, the freeholders of Yorkshire regained the right of electing knights, which, for near forty years, had been usurped.

About this time the following were the usual wages of servants, reckoned in the money of the age; it was exactly twice the weight of that in use in the eighteenth century.

Bailiff of husbandry, 1l. 3s. 4d. for wages year and side his board, and 5s. for clothes.

Common husbandmen, 15s. and board; and clothes.

Chief carter, 1l. and diet; 4s. for clothes.

Women servant, 10s. and diet; 4s. for clothes.

—*Chron. Pret.*

In 1449, Henry IV. granted a protection to John de Bolton, 'for transubstantiating imperfect wine.'

and silver, by the art or science of philosophy. *Fæd.*

had indeed need of some such helps, the revenue in that year only producing 10,000 pounds.

same year, hay sold at 7s. 1d. per load. A goose, 6d. Three thousand red herrings, modern money.—*Chron. Pret.*

4. Sir Stephen Forster was lord-mayor of London. He had been long in prison and penury, on account of his inordinate profuseness. It chanced that an intemperate widow, who knew not how to get rid of her immense wealth, saw him begging at the door, and admired his fine person, learnt his history, his debts, and married him; asking of him, only on one point, that he would lavish away her fortune as he could. Forster, probably from perverseness, became a sober husband, and a prudent manager; he only expended large sums in adding a chapel to his advantageous appendages to Ludgate, and he had suffered so many hardships.—*Stow*, *l. 5, c.*

Next lord-mayor Sir John Norman, draper, first contriver of the water-procession in the mayor's show; and so pleased were the citizens with his improvement, that they wrote and sung to celebrate his fame. It began with 'Row thy man,' &c.—*Stow*.

5. In an act of parliament notices 'That there were formerly six or eight attorneys only, for Suffolk, and Norwich together; that this number increased to more than eighty, most part being not of sufficient knowledge, come to inciting the people to suits for small trespass. Wherefore there shall be hereafter but six, six for Norfolk, and two for the city of London.'—*Pub. Acts*.

The elections of the Lancastrian parliament in 1459, had scarcely the semblance of decency. The members were pointed out by the king, in letters under the privy seal, and these the sheriffs returned. For this outrageous insult on the constitution, an act of indemnity was obtained.—*Parl. Hist.*

In the reign of Henry VI, the commons exchanged their former method of petitioning the king, and having their petitions formed into acts, into the more manly plan of drawing up their requests in the form of acts; which, having been approved of by the lords and consented to by the king, became firm laws.—*Blackstone's Comm.*

Our historians seem to agree in affirming that, in 1464, twenty ewes, and five rams were from the Cotswold hills, in Gloucestershire, transported, by licence of the king, to Castile; and that from these are descended all those sheep who produce the fine wool of Spain.—*Trussell, &c.*

The tale is probably exaggerated, yet the English sheep might be of service in improving the Spanish breed.—*Anderson.*

In 1466, the salary of Thomas Littleton, judge of the king's bench, amounted to £36l. 13s. 4d. modern money. Beside about £7l. 7s. for his fur-gown, robes, &c.—*Rym. Fæd.*

The execrable practice of torture was now in its zenith of employment. We find Cornelius Shoemaker tormented by fire in 1468.—*W. de Wycestre.*

In the tower there existed a horrid 'brake,' or rack, called 'The duke of Exeter's daughter.'

Richard Carter, an adept, received in 1468, a licence to practise alchemy.—*Rym. Fæd.*

In 1468, the now opulent shires of Essex and Hertford were so bare of substantial inhabitants, that the sheriff could find only Colchester and Maldon in Essex, and not one town in Hertfordshire, which could send burgessees. Hence, and from other instances it
appears,

appears, that it lay in the choice of the sheriff whether or no a town should send any representative. Nor is there any instance of complaint either of the house of commons or of the towns against the sheriff for any partiality on this score.

In the same year, many jurymen of London were openly disgraced; by being exposed in the public streets with papers on their heads declaring that they had been tampered with by the parties to the suit.—*Stow.*

The year 1474, shines in the records of chirurgery as the epoch of a most important discovery, that of lithotomy. A parisian archer, much tortured by the stone and condemned to death for a capital offence, offered to submit to the experiment. It succeeded; and his example tempted others to venture the operation. It does not however appear that, during the fifteenth century, the knowledge of this great secret was extended beyond France.—*Monstrelet. Villaret.*

The same date is also remarkable in the annals of literature for the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton. He was born in the 'Wealde,' of Kent, and served as an apprentice to Robert Large, an eminent mercer of London. He travelled abroad as an agent in the trading line during thirty years, and had the honour in being trusted, in concert with Mr R. Whetchill, to form a treaty of commerce, &c. between Edward IV, and the duke of Burgundy, whose wife, the lady Margaret of York, was Caxton's patroness. He was also befriended by the earl of Worcester and earl Rivers. He translated and continued under the title of 'Fructus Temporum,' a chronicle of England, and wrote many other works. In 1491, he died and was buried at Cambden, Gloucestershire. At the close of an inscription, to Caxton's honour, are the following lines:

' Modre of merci, shylde him from th' orribul synd,
And bring him lyffe eternal, that never hath ynd.'

reate.

One sentiment, which appears in a com granted by Henry VII, in 1486, to his almoner; he sent to Naples concerning a commercial tre serves general approbation. 'The earth be common parent of us ali, what can be more d and praise worthy than, by means of comme communicate her various productions to all h dren?—*Rym. Fæd.*

An event, in 1493, evinced how little the vi spirit of the feudal times was subdued. A fami lation had subsisted between the Stanleys of I Staffordshire, and the Chetwynds of Ingestr Humphrey Stanley was one of the knights of tl to Henry VII; Sir William Chetwynd one of tlemen ushers. The former, as it is said, thro vy, inveigled Sir William out of his house, by of a counterfeit letter from a neighbour; and he was passing over Tixall heath, caused him t tacked by twenty armed men and slain on the s; Humphrey passing with a train at that instant pretence of hunting, but, in fact, to glut his with the sight. It does not appear that justic

that in his chronicle he paid more attention to ordering each Guildhall dinner, and city pageant, the most glorious victories of his countrymen &c. This was not unnatural.

It was sold, in 1494, at 6s. the quarter in London, at a remarkably low price.—*Chron. Pret.*

In 1595, while digging a foundation for the church of Maryhill, in London, the body of Alice Hackney was discovered; it had been buried 175 years, and the skin was whole, and the joints pliable. It was above the ground four days, without annoyance, and was re-interred.—*Holinshed.*

During this period hay, too, was sold at 10s. the load, in consequence of a severe drought.

About this time (the beginning of the sixteenth century) there was a great marvel seen in Scotland. A child was born, reckoned to be a man-child, but from the first it was two fair persons, with all members answering to two bodies: to wit, two heads, well-shaped, and well-endowed. The two bodies, one's back was fast to the other's, but from the middle they were but one personage; and it could not be known by the ingene of men from which of the bodies the legs, &c. proceeded. Notwithstanding the king's majesty caused take great care and diligence on the upbringing of both their bodies; caused them to be taught, and learn them to sing and play on instruments of music. Who within short time became ingenious and cunning in the art of music, where they could play and sing two parts; the one the bass, and the other the tenor, which was the very sweet and melodious to hear; the common people (and them also) wondered that they could speak and sundry languages, that is to say, Latin, Italian, Spanish; Dutch, English, and Irish. The two bodies long continued to the age of twenty years, and the one departed long before the other, which was dolorous and heavy to the other.

to which, when many required of the other to be merry, he answered, 'How can I be merry whilst I am my true marrow as a dead cartion about my brain, which was wont to ring and play with me; what I could he would give me comfort, and I would do as much for him. But now I have nothing but dolour in the being to heavy a burden, dead, cold, and unfeeling my back, which taketh all earthly pleasure from me in this present life; therefore I pray to Almighty God to deliver me out of this present life, that I may be laid and dissolved in the earth, whereunto I am bound. &c.—*History of England*.

Pluchan, who relates the same strange tale, avers that he received it from many honest and credible persons, who saw the prodigy with their own eyes. He adds, that the two bodies discovered different taste and appetites; that they would frequently disagree and quarrel; and sometimes would consult each other and concert measures for the good of both; that when any hurt was done to the lower parts, each upper body felt pain; but that when the injury was above the junction, then one body only was affected.

This monster (he writes) lived 28 years, but died wretchedly; one part expiring some days before the other, which, half putrid, pined away by degree.—*History of Scotland*.

In 1500 there was a great plague, which showed its virulence chiefly in London, where 30,000 persons are said to have died within a short space of time.—*Holingshed*.

In 1503, January 24, the first stone of Henry the seventh's chapel was laid. The same year Henry conferred the name of Merchant Taylors on the Taylor company, of which he was a member, as many kings had been.

MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES.

BARON HÖLBERG.

THE history of polite learning in Denmark, rose with the late famous baron Holberg. This was perhaps one of the most extraordinary personages, that done honour to the present century. His being son of a private centinel, did not abate the ardour of his ambition; for he learned to read, though without a master. Upon the death of his father, being left very destitute, he was involved in all those distresses which are common among the poor, and of which the poor have scarce any idea. However, though only a boy nine years old, he persisted in his studies, travelled from school to school, and begged his learning for his bread. When at the age of seventeen, instead of applying himself to any of the lower occupations, which seem best calculated to such circumstances, he resolved to travel for improvement from Norway, the place of his birth, to Copenhagen. He lived here teaching French, at the same time avoiding no opportunity of improvement, that his scanty funds could admit. But his ambition was not to be restrained, or his thirst of knowledge satisfied, until he had seen the world. Without money, without recommendations, without friends, he undertook to set out upon his travels, made the tour of Europe on foot. A good voice, a trifling skill in music, were the only finances he had to support an undertaking so extensive; so he travelled by day, and at night sung at the doors of strangers' houses, to get himself a lodging. In this manner young Holberg passed through France, Germany, and Holland, and, coming over to England, took up his residence for two years in the university of Oxford. Here he subsisted by teaching French and Latin, and wrote his Universal History, his earliest, and worst performance. Furnished with all the learning

ing of Europe, he at last thought proper to return to Copenhagen, where his ingenious productions quickly gained him that favour he deserved. He composed not less than eighteen comedies; those in his own language are said to excel, and those which are wrote in French have peculiar merit. He was honoured with nobility, and enriched by the bounty of the king; and a life begun in contempt and penury, ended in opulence and esteem.

VANDILLE,

WAS the Elwes of France. When he became extensively rich, worth seven or eight hundred thousand pounds (which he begot or multiplied on the body of a single shilling, from the age of sixteen to the age of seventy-two) one day he heard a woodman going by in summer, at which season they stock themselves with fuel for the winter; he agreed with him at the lowest rate possible, but stole from the poor man several logs, with which he loaded himself to his secret hiding-hole, and thus contracted, in that hot season, a fever: he then sent, for the first time, for a surgeon to bleed him, who asked half a livre for the operation, and was dismissed; he then sent for an apothecary, but he was as high in his demand; he then sent for a poor barber, who undertook to open a vein for threepence a time. But, says Vandille, how often will it be required to bleed? Three times, said he: and what quantity of blood do you intend to take? About eight ounces each time, answered the barber. That will be ninepence. 'Too much, too much' says the old miser, 'I have determined to go a cheaper way to work: take the whole quantity you design to take at three times, at one time, and that will save me sixpence.' This was insisted on, he lost twenty-four ounces of blood, and *died in a few days.*

THE FRENCH CHARACTER.

PAMPHLET was secretly printed some years ago at Amsterdam, the subject of which is, and reprinted at Amsterdam, the subject of which is, 'The advantages and origin of the gayety that prevail among the French.'—This pamphlet is no other than a valuable *now*, than as showing how fallacious it is in opinions of the character of a nation from super-remarks, or a general acquaintance only. The author, however, makes some curious remarks. He observes that gayety is a peculiarity in their national character, and, what is extremely remarkable; nothing, in his opinion, can overcome it; nothing can deject that light airy people. Let them be loaded with taxes, let trade be ruined, their fleets sunk, their armies dead; all this makes little alteration in their demean-

They do not sing a song the less, or look a whit sadder on this account. Nay more, a Frenchman immediately comforts under the loss of a town, a province, or a battle, if he be allowed to level an epigram at the head of a minister, or general, to whose misfortunes these are laid. A joke dispels the gloom of affliction, and a *bon mot* diffuses cheerfulness through a sad heart. A jack pudding in a French ship is the best preservative against the scurvy; and it is well known that when the famous Louvois heard of a regiment of desertion having got into a strong garrison, he immediately sent a Merry Andrew to retain the soldiers in their duty. The author of the letter imputes this gayety to the following causes. 1. To their climate. 2. To the nature of their government, which exempts them from all influence or share in public affairs, the neglect of which renders men naturally grave and serious. 3. To that vanity, which gives the French a false and pleasing notion of their superiority over all other nations. And 4thly, To their sociability. It may be observed that three of these causes may yet be supposed to exist, but whether the effects are the same, the readers must determine.

COUNT ZINZENDORFF.

THIS celebrated statesman, strange as it may be, was less zealous of his reputation in the cabinet, of his honour in displaying the most splendid, and most exquisite table, that perhaps was ever kept in Vienna, or any other capital. His magnificence at this point would have been truly wonderful, if it had not been eclipsed by various excellencies of a superior kind. His skill was so great, that he was equally acquainted with Asiatic and Italian luxury. His table exceeded those of Spain; his pastry was much more delicate than that of Naples; his Perigord pies were truly brought from thence; his sausages were made at Bologna; his macaroni by the grand duke's cook; as for his wines, no country that produced a grape of any repute, but a sample of it, for the honour of its vineyards, was to be found at his all-capacious board. His kitchen was an epitome of the universe, for there were cooks in it of all nations; and in the adjacent numerous and spacious apartments, we could be found rarities collected from all the quarters of the globe. He had, in order to collect these, his agents for provisions in every country; the carriages on which they were laden, came quicker and more regularly than the posts; and those who were well-informed believed that the expences of his entertainment were higher than that for secret correspondence, though possibly they might be rendered subservient and useful to each other.

In his general conversation, the count was careful and circumspect: in his conferences with other statesmen, reserved, though very polite; but at his private table all this state machinery was laid aside. There, to display his superior learning, he discoursed at large and delivered the most curious as well as copious lectures on all his exotic and domestic delicacies. In this he showed a true spirit of justice; no man was ever plagiarized. This pillau he had from prince F

who had it from the balhaw of Buda; the egg-soup was made after the mode of the marchionese de Prie; the Rouen ducks were stewed in the style of the cardinal de Bois; and the lampreys came ready dressed (potted) from a great minister in England. His disheg furnished him with a kind of chronology; his water fouchy was borrowed from Marshal D'Auverquerque's table, when he was first in Holland: the pheasant *zourt*, was a discovery he made in Spain, where he was so lucky as to pick up a man, who, as a purveyor, had been in the service of that prince of *bon-vivans* the duke de Vendome; but he always allowed that the grand school of cookery was the congress at Soissons, where the political conferences indeed proved ineffectual, but the entertainments of the several ministers were splendid beyond description. In a word, with a true Apician eloquence, he generously instructed all the novices in good living; and as Solomon discoursed of every herb, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall; so he began with a champignon no bigger than a Dutchman's waistcoat button, and ended with the wild-boar, the glory of the German forests.

This, says baron Pollnitz, is no malignant censure, but a gentle and genuine representation of this great man's ostentation, in what he chose to make his principal profession. If it was right, as possibly many may think it, then, though faintly drawn, this is to be considered as a panegyric; but if wrong, it is no libel, but barely an admonitory exhortation to those, who, in every high station, may be a little tinged with this folly; and a short exercise upon this proposition, that the science of eating, great as it may be, is, after all, a very liberal science.

ANECDOTES,

From Madame Roland's Appeal to Posterity.

WHEN I quitted the Abbey, I left there the family of Desfilles, which was soon after removed to the Conciergerie, whence many concerned in the conspiracy in Brittany were conducted to the scaffold. Angelica Desfilles, the wife of Roland de la Fouchais, the similarity of whose name to mine occasioned one of my friends, who wanted to carry me off, to make some singular mistakes, was one of the victims. Her sisters were acquitted, and consequently ought to have been set at liberty; but, as a measure of general safety, they were immediately arrested, and conveyed to St Pelagie, where I saw them. We sometimes conversed together. They were both young, mild, and good. The elder, a widow of twenty-seven, wanted neither amiableness, nor a decided character: the younger was of a very delicate constitution. At first, overwhelmed with grief, it appeared as if they must sink under it; but both mothers of unfortunate children of the tenderest years, they had to live for their sakes, and summoned up all their courage.

They several times mentioned to me the base treachery of Chesel, a man of wit, known at Paris, where he practised physic, a Breton by birth, who had insinuated himself into the most intimate confidence of Desfilles the father, knew his wishes, and appeared to aid his schemes: but, connected at the same time with Danton, he received through his means commissions from the executive power, repaired to Brittany, to pay his court to his friend, taking up his abode at his country house, feasted by his relations, encouraging his designs, and giving them fresh activity by his assistance. The moment that appeared to him most sure, he se-

cely

etly informed against him, and brought the parties concerned together, that they might be seized.

Defilles escaped. All his family were apprehended, his effects were sealed up. The places where his papers might be concealed, which Cheftel had pointed out, were searched. The young women, who still ought him a friend to the family, begged his advice, and implicitly followed his directions. Embarrassed with a purse of two hundred louis intended for their mother, they put it in his hands, ordered the best horse

in their stable to be saddled, and pressed Cheftel to depart, that he might not be taken. He professed himself determined to share their fate; indeed accompanied them, but not as a prisoner; and would always have persuaded the commander of the armed force, charged with the conveyance of the prisoners, to connive, that they should enter the great towns by day. 'Surely you cannot mean any such thing,' said the commander: 'it would endanger their lives.'

They arrived at Paris. The trial commenced. The name of Cheftel was erased from the correspondence, because he had disclosed the plot; and the poor victims then discovered the serpent they had entertained. Tried, acquitted, yet confined, and without money, the two young women recollected the purse of louis. They confided this circumstance to a man of courage and probity, who went to Cheftel, and demanded the two hundred louis. Cheftel, taken by surprise, at first denied the fact; but, terrified at the firmness of the commander, who threatened to expose him to the whole world, he hesitatingly confessed the receipt of half that sum: which he repaid in assignats, though not till after repeated interviews.

Cheftel, formerly physician to madam Elizabeth*, vicious in pursuit of fortune, had in like manner gained the confidence of a wealthy private gentleman, whose name was I think Paganel, or something like it, and

* The king's sister.

and who, amongst other possessions, had im-
 states in Limoulin. Paganel, desirous of en-
 to shun the storms of the revolution, made a
 sale of his property to Chestel. He departed,
 koned upon the income, which his faithful fi-
 to remit to him : but Chestel kept it for him-
 enjoys with Danton the pleasures of an opulen-
 both have acquired by similar means.

At length repeated solicitations, perhaps a
 more valuable offers, procured the two sister-
 berty. I saw them depart : but I did not ki-
 secret on this head. I have just seen Castella
 ever, quit this prison, at the price of 30,000
 (£12500), paid to Chabot. Dillon got out o-
 lonettes in the same manner. Both were inv-
 charge of a counter-revolutionary plot. This
 ment, (August 22,) I have under my eyes
 Briant, living at No. 207, St Bennet's cloist-
 man of the town, whose keeper is a forger of
 An information has been lodged against him, &
 suit has been pretended to be set on foot : bu-
 rained into the hands of the administrators :
 directs the persons appointed to discover and
 knows where he is concealed : his mistress
 hended for form's sake : the administrators,
 tend to come and interrogate her, bring her
 her keeper : and they will soon be together &
 as they have money to purchase it.

Fouquai-^l airvilk^l, public accuser to the ri-
 ary tribunal, notorious for his dissolute life, &
 dence in making out articles of impeachment
 any cause, is in the habit of receiving money
 parties. Madam Rochechouart payed him 8
 (£33.33) for Mony the emigrant. Fouquai
 pocketed the sum : Mony was executed : at
 hinted to Madam Rochechouart, that, if sh-
 her mouth about the affair she should be
 clapped into prison, never more to behold.

Day. Is it possible? the reader may exclaim.—Do you doubt it? hear more. In the hands of a late president of the department of the Eure there are two letters from Lacroix the deputy, formerly judge fiscal of Amet. One contains an engagement for five hundred thousand livres (£20,833), for the purchase of national domains: the other is to withdraw the engagement, and assigns for his reason the decree, which obliges deputies to justify any increase of their fortune since the revolution. But this decree has been suffered to sleep, since the troublesome twenty-two were expelled: Lacroix holds estates as well as Danton, after having pillaged like him.

Lately a Dutchman went to the commune of Paris for a passport to return to his own country. It was refused. The Dutchman made no complaint; but, seeing which way the wind blew, he took out his pocket-book, and placed an assignat of a hundred crowns on the desk. This language was well understood, and he received his passport.

Here Marat will be quoted to me, at whose death, according to the public papers, no more than a single assignat of 25 sols (12 pence halfpenny) was found in his house. What edifying poverty! Let us however examine his habitation, borrowing the description of a lady. Her husband, a member of the revolutionary tribunal, is confined in the house of correction, for differing in opinion from the rulers: she has been put into St Pelagie, as a measure of safety, it is said; but probably because the active solicitations of this little woman from the south of France were dreaded. Born at Toulouse, she has all the vivacity of that ardent climate where she first saw the light, and a few months ago she was disconsolate at the imprisonment of a cousin, to whom she was tenderly attached. She had given herself much pains to no purpose, and knew not where farther to apply, when she bethought herself of Marat. She knocked at his door, and was told he was

not at home : but he heard a female voice, and out. He had on boots, without stockings, and of leather breeches, and a white silk waistcoat; dirty shirt, open at the bosom, exhibited his yellow hue ; long and dirty nails marked the end of his fingers ; and his frightful visage was perfectly consonant with this strange dress. He took the lady's hand ; led her into a salon newly fitted up, furnished with blue and white damask, and decorated with curtains elegantly drawn up in festoons, a chandelier, and superb vases of porcelain filled with natural flowers, then scarce and of high price, laid her down by her side on a voluptuous sofa ; lifted her tale ; kissed her hand ; squeezed her knees ; and promised her, that her cousin should be free. — ‘ I would have let him even kiss my lips,’ said the little woman gaily, with her usual accent ; ‘ but upon condition of washing afterwards : provided he restored to me my coat.’ That very evening Marat went to the committee, and the next day her cousin left the Abbey. But and twenty hours had passed, the friend of the people wrote to the husband, sending him a person who was in need of a certain favour which he took care to refuse.

One M. Dumas, a natural philosopher by profession or a man of learning by trade, presented himself before the famous committee of public safety, some time in the month of June, to make it some important proposals. He offered to reconnoitre the army of the rebels in Vendee, and to give an exact account of the situation and numbers ; circumstances concerning the utmost ignorance has prevailed since the commencement of the war. M. Dumas pretended accurately to inspect the whole, by taking an eye view of it from a balloon. — ‘ Why, indeed, is an ingenious thought,’ said some of the politicians of the committee. — ‘ Yes,’ replied

as: 'and it may be quickly put into execution. w there is a balloon to be found, with all its appages, in the hotel of an emigrant: so that the need not be at the expence of the purchase.'— He gives the necessary information. It is red with transport, and officially sent to the minister the home department, for him to find the balloon without delay. The minister sets his people in on. They repair to the emigrant's hotel, which an inn; and the apartment he occupied was one chamber, where there remained not a single rag, report was made in consequence: the committee disconsolate: Dumas was clamorous; and a fresh cition was issued to the minister, to make a strict search after the balloon. On this the minister consults his secretary; and it is resolved to have recourse and measures. A letter is written to the department: the department sends to the municipality: and the municipality puts the affair into the hands of its tribunes of police. Here the business was lost to public functionaries; and I laughed heartily at Abbey with Champagneux, who wrote the minister's letter, at the charlatany of the brazen-faced as, the sottishness of the committee, the complaint of the minister, and the whole category of folly; but I found the clew of the history at St Pelagie. I then met Juber, a magistrate of the police, one of who signed the contradictory orders for apprehending me and setting me at liberty, a fat man, with a hoarse voice, a true section-prater, with a disgusting and awkward gait, discovered one Miss Lallemand, a tall pretty girl of fifteen, kept by St Croix, an agent officer, in the service, I think, of Philip d'Orléans.

She was taken up, and sent to St Pelagie. In her apartment were found the cover of a balloon, a map, and other things belonging to it. This was the prize described by Dumas: but the committee had forgotten the expedient; the philosopher had

lost all hopes of making himself of consequence; but he cared little about the result of what he had given; and the magistrates had no objection to take into their own possession what was of some value.

Jubert thought the little Lallément had laid hands on several of her effects, and he deemed it was a portrait of St Croix, and he deemed it for her to pretend to be faithful to him. Imagining, that kindness would render her amenable, he procured an order for her discharge, and fetch her in a carriage, conducted her where he ordered a dinner, restored to her solicitation the portrait of St Croix, the girl had spoiled, and expected a reward. She laughed at his expectations, as she in the manner, showed him the door, and repaired to the police-office, to upbraid him publicly with what she claimed the other effects, that were taken from her. The adventure made for the colleagues of Jubert were not like to be so successful, and she passed through many others, still more daring or atrocious; of which the legislators of June daily offer examples to all the constables.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCE (

(With a beautiful Portrait.)

HIS Royal Highness, GEORGE FREDERICK OF WALES, the first offspring of Majesty, was born on the 16th of August. Of an open and ingenuous mind, he from his earliest youth, mingled with his future associates, participated in their public amusements.

ely among us, he knows what we are; and we, in mean time, are no strangers to his genuine character. Every trait has been remarked; and we see the visage of a sovereign worthy to succeed, at a distant day, one of the best Kings with which any nation was ever blessed. When the sure stroke of Death, which shall finally penetrate the purest bosom, shall bring a ivy cloud of misery over the land, and deluge our country with grief, it may happily be the will of Heaven, that the matured virtues of this amiable Prince shall prove the rising Sun, again to cheer, and to irradiate, the gloomy and desponding nation!

The person of his Royal Highness, is peculiarly beautiful and interesting; his address is, at once, easy and dignified; and his amiable and gentle manners command respect which they by no means appear to deserve. His power over his heart is irresistible! he is beloved by all who know him! He has an enlarged mind; an unsuspicious temper; and his disposition is moderate in the extreme. Averse to ostentation of every kind, the world, though sensible that he has a humane and benevolent heart, is yet little aware how many families are blessed by his private munificence. He is the ready patron of literature, of science, and of arts, and it is only to be regretted that his ability is not as boundless as his inclination.

Let not this be for a moment considered as a venal flattery; which is but the honest effusion of a loyal heart, grateful for the many blessings which our country has enjoyed under the mild and virtuous sway of this exemplary family. It is for those demons of dissipation and to bruit, which indecent exultation, every indiscretion of a youthful mind, who have themselves first seduced, by the most consummate artifice, the feet of experienced and confiding innocence, into the flowery paths of meretricious pleasure. Be it ours to hail, with the celestial glow of angelic delight, every demonstration of virtue, from the mazes of error, into which

the best dispositions, such is the infirmity of our nature! are not unfrequently the soonest betrayed.

That the illustrious pair, who have entered into the sacred state, in which only the extreme degree of human happiness can possibly be enjoyed, may possess every felicity of which it is susceptible, for a long series of years, is a wish which we express in the sincerity of our heart; and in which, we are persuaded, we shall be cordially and heartily joined, by every good and enlightened mind!

———“Wedded love—”

The source of num’rous ties, uniting all,
To swell the stream of bliss, from many a spring
Unknown to those who flight the rosy wreath,
And weakly deem a slavish, galling chain,
The flow’ry band that binds two willing hearts—
Conveys a rational, sublime delight,
Which nothing else can give, and without which
All human life were vain!”

HARRISON’S Conjugal Felicity.

THE TINKER AND GLAZIER;

OR, ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

A TALE. BY MR HARRISON.

SINCE Gratitude, ’tis said, is not o’er common,
And friendly acts are pretty near as few;
With high and low, with man, and eke with woman,
With Turk, with Pagan, Christian, and with Jew;
We ought, at least, whene’er we chance to find,
Of these rare qualities a slender sample,
To shew they may possess the human mind,
And try the boasted influence of example.
Who knows, how far the novelty may charm?
It can’t, at any rate, well do much harm.

The

'he Tale we give, then ; and, we need not fear,
'he moral, if there be one, will appear.

o thirsty souls met on a sultry day,
ne Glazier Dick, the other Tom the Tinker ;
h with light purses, but with spirits gay,
nd hard it were to name the sturdiest drinker.

Their ale they quaff'd ;
And, as they swigg'd the nappy,
Tho' both agreed, 'tis said,
That trade was wond'rous dead,
They jok'd, fung, laugh'd,
And were compleatly happy.

Landlord's eye, bright as his sparkling ale,
listen'd to see them the brown pitcher hug ;
ey'ry jest, and song, and merry tale,
ad this blithe ending—"Bring us t'other mug !"

v Dick the Glazier feels his bosom burn,
do his friend, Tom Tinker, a good turn ;
where the heart to friendship feels inclin'd,
asion seldom loiters long behind
he kettle, gaily singing on the fire,
ives Dick a hint, just to his heart's desire :
, while to draw more ale the Landlord goes,
t, in the ashes, all the water throws ;
hen puts the kettle on the fire again,
And at the Tinker winks,
As "trade's success !" he drinks,
or doubts the wish'd success Tom will obtain !

Landlord ne'er could such a toast withstand ;
giving each kind customer a hand,
His friendship, too, display'd,
And drank—"Success to trade !"

O how pleasure vanish'd from his eye,
ow long and rueful his round visage grew ;
as he saw the kettle's bottom fly,
nder the only fluid he could view !

He rav'd, he caper'd, and he swore,
And d—'d the kettle's body o'er and oe'r.

"Come! come!" says Dick, "fetch us, my friend
All trades, you know, must live: [more:
Let's drink—" May trade, with none of us, e'er fail
The job to Tom, then, give;
And, for the ale he drinks, our lad of mettle,
Take my word for it, soon will mend your kettle."

The Landlord yields; but hopes, 'tis no offence,
To curse the trade, that thrives at his expence.
Tom undertakes the job; to work he goes;
And just concludes it, with the ev'ning's close.

Souls so congenial had friends Tom and Dick,
They might be fairly call'd, brother and brother:
Thought Tom, to serve my friend I know a trick,
"And one good turn always deserves another!"

Out he now slyly slips,
But not a word he said;
The plot was in his head,
And off he nimbly trips.
Swift to the neighb'ring church, his way he takes;
Nor, in the dark,
Mistakes his mark,
But ev'ry pane of glass he quickly breaks.

Back as he goes,
His bosom glows,
To think how great will be his friend Dick's joy,
At getting so much excellent employ!
Return'd, he beckoning draws his friend aside,
Importance in his face;
And, to Dick's ear his mouth applied,
Thus briefly states the case—

"Dick! I may give you joy, you're a made man;
I've done your business most compleat, my friend:
I off!—the devil may catch me, if he can,
Each window of the church you've got to mend:
Ingratitude!"

gratitude's worst curse on my head fall,
 For, for your sake, I have not broke them all!"

Tom, with surprize, sees Dick turn pale,
 Who deeply sighs—"O, la!"
 Then drops his under-jaw,
 And all his pow'rs of utt'rance fail:
 While horror, in his ghastly face,
 And bursting eye-balls, Tom can trace;
 Whose sympathetic muscles, just and true,
 Share, with his heart,
 Dick's unknown smart,
 And two such phizzes ne'er met mortal view.
 At length, friend Dick his speech regain'd,
 And soon the mystery explain'd—
 "You have, indeed, my business done!
 And I, as well as you, must run:
 For, let me act the best I can,
 Tom! Tom! I am a ruin'd man.
 Zounds! zounds! this piece of friendship costs me
 dear—
 always mend church windows—*by the year!*"

THE UNFEELING FATHER.

A FRAGMENT.

—"DOES Nature refuse to plead for me!"
 said Charlotte, kneeling before her fa-
 ther; "or does she plead in vain?"—"You broke the
 sacred bonds of Nature," said the old man, "when
 you left a father's fond protection, and a mother's ten-
 der care, to pursue the fortunes of the only man on
 earth whom they detested."—"An heavenly Father,"
 exclaimed Charlotte, "forgives the sins of his children;
 and shall an earthly parent deny the charitable boon a
 penitent child demands of him?"—"To that heaven

ly Father, :
 my doors a
 made a vow
 friends of y
 none no n
 what have t
 awaits me,
 are none of
 ver dandle t:
 lices—I wi
 at them ta
 them bread.
 parent, who
 I am your's

This was
 her father, h
 used a farther
 point her, a
 blew, and th
 counter the
 pressed her th
 that the mor
 with it.

But, when :
 the servants fo
 children weep:

When Arfy
 sunk down on

PROGRESS

OF A MODERN YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

"Have you not, in darksome night,
 A meteor seen, with rapid flight,
 Dart through the sky—while blockheads swear
 The glitt'ring *nothing* is a star?
 Ended its unsubstantial fires,
 In some foul ditch it soon expires!"

AS it is the duty of every man to give instruction or caution, which may eventually deter and guide others from the precipice down which he has himself fallen; I offer you the sketch of a life which, from mistaken principles, has been spent with little satisfaction to myself, and less profit to others.

My father was a tradesman; who, though what is considered *well to do*, had nothing to spare, after the deduction of all the wants inseparable from a large family. Yet the contagion of emulation inspired us with notions of gentility; and my two elder brothers, who could not submit to cringe behind the counter—a thing which they considered fit only for mechanic souls, whose genius travelled no farther than the end of a web, and whose knowledge of equilibriums was equal only to an ounce of silk—engaged in the army, through the interest of our uncle. One of them lost a leg and an arm, and retired on the comfortable allowance of half-pay: the other closed his career in the field of honour, like a hero whose patriotism is gentility.

As to myself, who had much partiality in my composition, though equally above the labour of a shop, I was promoted to a clerkship in a public office. I pass over the pleasure I felt when I first exchanged buckles for strings; strutted from my father's in boots; *frizzed up my hair with soap and water, and dashed it off with a little flour*; or, with what a genteel and degenerate

ment, had not a shining half-crown proved, at length, the clue to the chamber of audience.

After repeating several speeches in Tragedy and Comedy, I was desired to wait till time had given a body to my voice, and expression to features where the characteristic of man had not yet made its appearance. I retired, rather with contempt for the manager's want of discernment, than a lessened opinion of myself, and I determined to lampoon him in the public prints; but from this I was diverted, by my attention's taking another turn, equally the offspring of idleness.

If it was difficult to be admitted to the stage, it was not so to the Disputing Club; where six pence from the pocket, and a little effrontery, gave a title sufficient to declaim. Patriotism now became my darling theme; and many a sleepless night have I passed, in turning a period to a climax of applause; in studying for some metaphor of brilliance which should extort a clap even from an opponent. Demosthenes and Cicero I expected to outstrip; and made no doubt of gaining the attention of the senate, where a place must be the smallest recompense for silence.

Hitherto all had been fair, and unclouded; but now I began to discover that, with the extension of my acquaintance, my necessity for money likewise increased; expence accumulated to expence. I had been accustomed to pay my taylor and shoemaker regularly at the end of the quarter; but I now suffered them to wait from one quarter to another: till my father, in mistaken good-nature, relieved me from this first embarrassment.

Habits once surrendered to, require exertion to overcome them; and this exertion was incompatible with my inclination, and the jests of my acquaintance; so that, now, the productions of my clerkship were unequal to my private extravagancies; and, not finding myself noticed by the senate, or courted by the stage, I turned my eye towards marriage, in hopes of
securing

securing an independence, which might yet enable me to live as a Gentleman.

After some little enquiry, I was introduced by a routing companion to a young lady; who was a cousin of his, just come from the country, to wait the arrival of her father, who was a Colonel in the army, then abroad.

Florella was agreeable; professed to love wit; and, at the private instruction of my friend, had a large fortune of her own; which he begged I would keep a profound secret, lest some other should step in, and carry away a prize which he wished, out of friendship secure to me. Adding, by a genteel hint, that a tall present would be very acceptable, when I should amply have the means.

Thus effectually blinded, while I fancied myself aiding, I suffered myself to be led to the altar; and so late discovered, that I had married the mistress of my friend; that her father was a cringing serjeant; that her fortune consisted in debts, for which I was accountable; and that my only comfort was, I was still a Gentleman, uncontaminated by the shop; and that, while my younger brother is, by slow degrees, adding pound to pound, and enjoying the comforts of domesticity, behind his counter in the Poultry, I am in a fair way of retiring, like a Gentleman, behind the barriers of the Poultry Compter.

G. W.

THE GENEROUS RIVAL.

A TALE.

BY MR BACON.

Have always been of opinion, that those harmless
delusions which have a tendency to promote happiness

ness ought, in some measure, to be cherished. The airy visions of creative Fancy, serve to divert the mind from grief, and render less poignant the bitter stings of misfortune. Hope was given to man, to enable him to struggle with adversity; and without her cheering smile, the most trifling distress would cut his thread of life. It was this fascinating deity that eased the love-lorn Edwin's fears: her gentle whispers soothed each froward care, and extended his view to scenes of fancied bliss—to that happy moment when propitious Fortune should present him with the hand of Laura. Pleasing delusion! delightful thought! that made the moment of separation less painful, that soothed the rugged front of peril, and softened the rude aspect of terrific war.

Edwin was the son of a merchant of some repute in the metropolis: at the commencement of the present war, he received an appointment in the army, and was soon after sent with his regiment to the continent.

Laura was the daughter of a banker of considerable eminence, a member of the British senate, and possessed of a very extensive fortune. The attachment that subsisted between these young people was unknown to Laura's father, the proud, Mr Dalby, who expected to marry her to some person of distinction; or at least, with one who was equal in point of wealth to himself. For this purpose, he invited the most wealthy part of the senate, peers and commoners, to his splendid mansion at the west end of the town; having totally deserted that which had for many generations been the residence of his ancestors, in the east.

Miss Dalby possessed, in an eminent degree, the beauties of the mind, as well as those of the person; which, exclusive of her fortune, were sufficiently attractive to a man of sense and discernment. Many of these visitors became candidates for her election: most of them, however, were rejected by her father, to whom she was enjoined to report the name and rank

ch person who addressed her on the score of love. ; the most wealthy, she was instructed to flatter hopes of being the happy man; reserving her affons for him whom the venal parent should select : her husband. It was some time before Dalby l fix his choice, which long hung suspended be- n an earl and a viscount, of nearly equal fortune : ight, the appearance of a ducal coronet banished his mind both the one and the other; and he y flattered himself; in future, to address his daugh- y the high sounding title of—*Your Grace*.

ic young Duke Delancy, led by curiosity to be- the lady who was thus exposed to sale—for, it s, the intention of Dalby was generally known— ne enamoured of her person; and, on conversing her, found her every thing he could wish. He tly made proposals to Mr Dalby; which, it is al- needleſs to ſay, were as inſtantly accepted. His ; knowing that the conſent of the daughter would him but little, without poſſeſſing that of the fa- had not diſcovered to Laura the partiality he en- ined for her; but having, as he imagined, ſecured main chance, made a formal declaration of his

ura liſtened with profound attention to the impaſ- d aſſurances of affection of the noble duke; and he paused, in expectation of receiving a confir- on of his hopes, ſhe raiſed her bluſhing eyes, wet the tears of anguiſh, from the ground; and thank- im for the honour he intended her, candidly ac- ledged the pre-engagement ſhe was under to the t Edwin.

armed with her candour, and intereſted by her tale, he determined to relin- his pretenſions, ſupport the cauſe of the young ſoldier.

ura had preſerved a regular correſpondence with over; and he was, therefore, but too well inform- the deſperate ſituation of his ſuit. He longed to

fly to the arms of his mistress, but scorned to desert his post. At length, fortune gave him an opportunity of realizing his wishes, at a moment when he least expected it. The Republican army suddenly attacked, in great force, the allied troops: an obstinate battle ensued, in which Edwin particularly distinguished himself; the enemy were compleatly routed; and the young soldier, for the courage he displayed in the action, was sent to England with the gladsome tidings of victory. Having delivered the dispatches with which he had been charged, he hastened to the house of Mr Dalby; and, gaining admittance, ran up stairs into the drawing-room, where he discovered his noble rival with the mistress of his heart. His sudden and unexpected appearance threw the lovely Laura into some disorder; and it was with much difficulty she retained spirits sufficient to meet her lover's fond embrace.

At this critical moment, Mr Dalby entered the room; having from his study seen an officer cross the hall and ascend the staircase. The words—"My dear, dear Laura! and do I once more behold thee in my arms?" from the enraptured Edwin, caught the ears of the astonished Dalby, who stood fixed and motionless, mute, and almost discrediting the organs both of sight and hearing.

"Had I known, Sir," said his grace, who beheld with as much delight the agitation of Dalby, as the happiness of the youthful pair, "that the affections of your daughter had been placed on another object, I should not have offered the smallest violence to her inclination."

"My Lord—my Lord!" stammered out the enraged parent, "she is under no such engagement as you suppose." Then stepping up to Edwin—"And, pray, who the devil are you, Sir? Some fortune hunter, I suppose! But you have missed your mark, young man: *be pleased*, therefore, to leave my house; and, if ever you venture here again, I shall find means——"

"My

"My dear father!" said Laura, interrupting him, "you surely forget yourself! The gentleman whom you thus rudely threaten, is our neighbour's son, Mr Langley, the West India merchant, in Lombard Street!"

"Mr Langley's son!"

"Yes, Sir," returned Edwin; "and, though not blessed with equal fortune with yourself, I have sufficient to support the rank of a gentleman. I love our daughter; I long have loved her; and she has taught me to believe that she returns my affection. I ask no fortune; give me my Laura, and dispose of your wealth in whatever manner you please!"

"Very romantic, faith!—And pray, fellow, do you know who you speak so freely to?"

"O, very well, Sir!"

"That I am George Dalby, Esq. a member of the House of Commons?" Edwin bowed. "And that I have an estate, free and unincumbered—look you, Sir, free and unincumbered—that nets 10,000*l.* a year?"

"To none of these acquisitions am I a stranger, Sir," returned Edwin.

"And you, Laura, will you so far disgrace yourself and me, to throw yourself away on a dry-salter's son?—A fortune-hunter!—A beggar!"

"A what, Sir?" interrupted Edwin, with much warmth. "But I forget myself—you are my Laura's father!"

"Sir," said Laura, "I confess that I entertain a partiality for Edwin. I know his worth; and will renounce all titles, ranks, and distinction, wealth and leisure, to live the partner of his life!"

"Then, by Heaven! as I know my worth, I will renounce you for ever! and, therefore, hence with our paramour!—you shall never more enter my doors!"

"Be it so," said the Duke; "mine are open to receive them! My house, my home, my fortune, all are *theirs*; they shall use them at their pleasure; they shall

live in ease, in competence, and enjoy the pleasures of their loves : while mad ambition, insatiate avarice, and increasing pride, shall torture you with never ceasing pangs, and embitter every future moment of your life :”

The disappointed, mercenary parent, flew, with bitter imprecations, from his tormentors : the lovers retired with their noble patron ; and, after having spent several days in a fruitless attempt to gain the consent of Dalby, were united in the holy bands of wedlock. Edwin has since, from his professional merit, and the interest of his grace, attained a distinguished rank in the army ; and the dislike of Mr Dalby to his daughter's choice has decreased, in proportion as he has risen to distinction. Several interviews have taken place, through the medium of their noble friend : and it is believed that time will root from the mind of Mr Dalby every unfavourable impression the want of fortune in his son-in-law occasion ; and that Edwin and Laura will, at last, become the heirs of his immense property.

The union of this amiable pair has been blessed with two fine boys ; and this increase of family has enlarged their happiness : they still continue to receive the notice of his grace, whom they consider as the author of their felicity, and invariably distinguished him by the appellation of *The Generous Rival*.

EXTRACTS

FROM WOLLSTONECRAFT'S VINDICATION OF THE
RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

REFLECTIONS ON WHAT IS CALLED AMIABLE
WEAKNESS IN WOMAN.

IT would be an endless task to trace the variety of
meanneſſes, cares, and sorrows, into which women
ar

re plunged by the prevailing opinion, that they were rated rather to feel than reason, and that all the power they obtain, must be obtained by their charms and weakness:

‘ Fine by defect, and amiably weak !’

and, made by this amiable weakness entirely dependent, excepting what they gain by illicit sway, on man, not only for protection, but advice, is it surprising that, neglecting the duties that reason alone points out, and shrinking from trials calculated to strengthen their minds, they only exert themselves to give their effects a graceful covering, which may serve to heighten their charms in the eye of the voluptuary, though sink them below the scale of moral excellence ?

Fragile in every sense of the word, they are obliged to look up to man for every comfort. In the most pressing dangers they cling to their support, with paralytic tenacity, piteously demanding succour ; and their natural protector extends his arm, or lifts his voice, to guard the lovely trembler—from what ? Perhaps the yawn of an old cow, or the jump of a mouse ; a rat, could be a serious danger. In the name of reason, and even common sense, what can save such beings from contempt ; even though they be soft and fair ?

These fears, when not affected, may be very pretty ; but they shew a degree of imbecility that degrades a rational creature in a way women are not aware of—or love and esteem are very distinct things.

I am fully persuaded that we should hear of none of these infantine airs, if girls were allowed to take sufficient exercise, and not confined in close rooms till their muscles are relaxed, and their powers of digestion destroyed. To carry the remark still further, if fear in girls, instead of being cherished, perhaps, created, was created in the same manner as cowardice in boys, we should quickly see women with more dignified aspects. *is true, they could not then with equal propriety be*
term

turned the sweet flowers that smile in the walk of man: but they would be more respectable members of society, and discharge the important duties of life by the light of their own reason. 'Educate women like men,' says Rousseau, 'and the more they resemble our sex the less power will they have over us.' This is the very point I aim at. I do not wish them to have power over men; but over themselves.

FINE LADIES, AND NOTABLE WOMEN.

WOMEN, when they receive a careful education, are either made fine ladies, brimful of sensibility, and teeming with capricious fancies; or mere notable women. The latter are often friendly, honest creatures, and have a shrewd kind of good sense joined with worldly prudence, that often render them more useful members of society than the fine sentimental lady, though they possess neither greatness of mind nor taste. The intellectual world is shut against them; take them out of their family or neighbourhood, and they stand still, the mind finding no employment; for literature affords a fund of amusement which they have never sought to relish, but frequently to despise. The sentiments and taste of more cultivated minds appear ridiculous, even in those whom chance and family connections have led them to love; but in mere acquaintance they think it all affectation.

A man of sense can only love such a woman on account of her sex, and respect her, because she is a trusty servant. He lets her, to preserve his own peace, scold the servants, and go to church in clothes made of the very best materials. A man of her own size of understanding would, probably, not agree so well with her; for he might wish to encroach on her prerogative, and manage some domestic concerns himself. Yet women, whose minds are not enlarged by cultivation, or the nature

selfishness of sensibility expanded by reflection, unfit to manage a family ; for, by an undue of power, they are always tyrannizing to superiority that only rests on the arbitrary disposition of fortune. The evil is sometimes more serious domestics are deprived of innocent indulgence made to work beyond their strength, in order to enable the notable woman to keep a better table, to shine her neighbours in finery and parade. If as to her children, it is, in general, to dress in a costly manner—and, whether this attention is from vanity or fondness, it is equally pernicious. How many women of this description pass their days ; or, at least, their evenings, discontentedly. Their husbands acknowledge that they are good mothers and chaste wives ; but leave home to seek for recreation, may I be allowed to use a significant word, *piquant* society ; and the patient drudge, who fills her task, like a blind horse in a mill, is denied her just reward ; for the wages due to her caresses of her husband ; and women who have resources in themselves, do not very patiently bear the privation of a natural right.

The lady, on the contrary, has been taught to look down with contempt on the vulgar employments though she has only been cited to acquire accomplishments that rise a degree above sense ; for even all accomplishments cannot be acquired without the aid of precision unless the understanding has been strengthened by exercise. Without a foundation of principles taste is superficial ; and grace must arise from something deeper than imitation. The imagination, however, is heated, and the feelings rendered more sensitive, if not sophisticated ; or, a counterpoise of which is not acquired, when the heart still remains though it becomes too tender.

Women are often amiable ; and their hearts are more sensible to general benevolence, more alive

to the sentiments that civilize life, than the unpolished family drudge; but, wanting a due education of reason and self-government, they only obey the love; and are the mistresses of their husbands, whilst they have any hold on their affections, and the pleasure of his male acquaintance. There are female defects in nature; the women who appear to be created not to enjoy the fellowship of man, but to prevent him sinking into absolute brutality, by rubbing off the rough angles of his character; and by proper dalliance to give some dignity to the appetite which draws him to them.—Gracious Creator of the noble human race! hast thou created such a being as woman, who can trace thy wisdom in thy works, and feel that thou alone art by thy nature, exalted above her,—for no better purpose?—Can she believe that she was only made to submit to man, her equal; a being, who, like her, was sent into the world to acquire virtue?—Can she consent to be occupied merely to please him; merely to adorn the earth, when her soul is capable of rising to thee?—And can she rest supinely dependent on man for reason, when she ought to mount with him the arduous steep of knowledge?—

Yet, if love be the supreme good, let women be only educated to inspire it, and let every charm be polished to intoxicate the senses; but, if they are moral beings, let them have a chance to become intelligent; and let love to man be only a part of that glowing flame of universal love, which, after encircling humanity, mounts in graceful incense to God.

THE VIRTUE OF MODESTY.

PERHAPS, there is not a virtue that mixes so kindly with every other as modesty.—It is the pale moon-beam that renders more interesting every virtue it softens, giving mild grandeur to the contracted horizon. Nothing can be more beautiful than the poetical fiction,

tion, which makes Diana with her silver crescent, the goddess of chastity. I have sometimes thought, that wandering with sedate step in some lonely recess, a modest dame of antiquity must have felt a glow of conscious dignity when, after contemplating the soft shadowy landscape, she has invited with placid favour the mild reflection of her sisters beams to turn to her chaste bosom.

A Christian has still nobler motives to incite her to preserve her chastity and acquire modesty, for her body has been called the Temple of the living God : of that God who requires more than modesty of mien. His eye searcheth the heart ; and let her remember, that if she hopeth to find favour in the sight of purity itself, her chastity must be founded on modesty and not on worldly prudence ; or verily a good reputation will be her only reward ; for that awful intercourse, that sacred communication, which virtue establishes between man and his Maker, must give rise to the wish of being pure as he is pure !

After the foregoing remarks, it is almost superfluous to add, that I consider all those feminine airs of maturity, which succeed bashfulness, to which truth is sacrificed, to secure the heart of a husband, or rather to force him to be still a lover when nature would, had she not been interrupted in her operations, have made love give place to friendship, as immodest. The tenderness which a man will feel for the mother of his children is an excellent substitute for the ardour of unsatisfied passion ; but to prolong that ardour it is indelicate, not to say immodest, for women to feign an unnatural coldness of constitution. Women as well as men ought to have the common appetites and passions of their nature, they are only brutal when unchecked by reason : but the obligation to check them is the duty of mankind, not a sexual duty. Nature, in these respects, may safely be left to herself ; let women only acquire knowledge and humanity, and love will teach
them

them modesty. There is no need of falsehoods, disgusting as futile, for studied rules of behaviour only impose on shallow observers; a man of sense soon sees through, and despises the affectation.

Would ye, O my sisters, really possess modesty, ye must remember that the possession of virtue, of any denomination, is incompatible with ignorance and vanity! ye must acquire that soberness of mind, which the exercise of duties, and the pursuit of knowledge, alone inspire, or ye will still remain in a doubtful dependent situation, and only be loved whilst ye are fair! The downcast eye, the rosy blush, the retiring grace, are all proper in their season; but modesty, being the child of reason, cannot long exist with the sensibility that is not tempered by reflection. Besides when love, even innocent love, is the whole employ of your lives, your hearts will be too soft to afford modesty that tranquil retreat, where she delights to dwell, in close union with humanity.

A PICTURE OF CONNUBIAL LOVE.

COLD would be the heart of a husband, were he not rendered unnatural by early debauchery, who did not feel more delight at seeing his child suckled by its mother, than the most artful wanton tricks could ever raise; yet this natural way of cementing the matrimonial tie, and twisting esteem with fonder recollections, wealth leads women to spurn. To preserve their beauty, and wear the flowery crown of the day, that gives them a kind of right to reign for a short time over the sex, they neglect to stamp impressions on their husbands' hearts, that would be remembered with more tenderness when the snow on the head began to chill the bosom, than even their virgin charms. The maternal solicitude of a reasonable affectionate woman is very interesting, and the chastened dignity with which

other returns the caresses that she and her child receive from a father who has been fulfilling the serious duties of his station; is not only a respectable, but a pitiful sight! So singular, indeed, are my feelings, I have endeavoured not to catch fastidious ones, after having been fatigued with the sight of insignificance and the slavish ceremonies that with enormous pomp supplied the place of domestic affections, we turned to some other scene to relieve my eye by fixing it on the refreshing green every where scattered by nature. I have then viewed with pleasure a woman nursing her children, and discharging the duties of her station with, perhaps, merely a servant maid to take off her hands the servile part of the household concerns. I have seen her prepare herself and children, not only the luxury of cleanliness, to receive her husband, who returning weary home in the evening found his waiting babes and a clean hearth. My heart has loitered in the midst of the group, and has even throbb'd with sympathetic emotion, when the scraping of the unknown foot has raised a pleasing tumult.

Whilst my benevolence has been gratified by contemplating this artless picture; I have thought that a couple of this description, equally necessary and independent of each other, because each fulfilled the relative duties of their station, possessed all that life could give.—Raised sufficiently above abject poverty to be obliged to weigh the consequence of everything they spend, and having sufficient to prevent their attending to a frigid system of economy, which clogs both heart and mind. I declare, so vulgar are my conceptions, that I know not what is wanted under this the happiest as well as the most respectable situation in the world, but a taste for literature, a hrow a little variety and interest into social converse, and some superfluous money to give to the needy to buy books. For it is not pleasant when the heart is opened by compassion and the head active in arranging

arranging plans of usefulness, to continually twitching back the el hand from drawing out an almost pering at the same time some pru the priority of justice.

EMPLOYMENTS OF

WOMEN all want to be ladies to have nothing to do, but listless ly care where, for they cannot tel

But what have women to do is asked, but to loiter with easy grac not condemn them all 'to suckle small beer!' No. Women might art of healing, and be physician And midwifery, decency seems to: I am afraid the word midwife, will soon give place to *accoucheur* the former delicacy of the sex language.

They might, also, study polit benevolence on the broadest basis history will scarcely be more usefu romances, if read as mere biograp of the times, the political improve be not observed. In short, if it b the history of man; and not of filled a niche in the temple of sam the black rolling stream of time, all before it, into the shapeless v —For shape, can it be called, 'th

Business of various kinds, they sue, if they were educated in a which might save many from cor titution. Women would not t port, as men accept of places v

& the implied duties; nor would an attempt to
 their own subsistence, a most laudable one! sink
 almost to the level of those poor abandoned crea-
 who live by prostitution. For are not milliners
 nantuumakers reckoned the next class? The few
 oyments open to women, so far from being libe-
 re menial; and when a superior education ena-
 hem to take charge of the education of children
 verneisses, they are not treated like the tutors of
 though even clerical tutors are not always treat-
 a manner calculated to render them respectable
 eyes of their pupils, to say nothing of the pri-
 comfort of the individual. But as women educa-
 ke gentlewomen, are never designed for the hus-
 ing situation which necessity sometimes forces
 to fill; these situations are considered in the light
 degradation; and they know little of the humani-
 , who need to be told, that nothing so painfully
 ens the sensibility as such a fall in life.
 ne of these women might be restrained from mar-
 by a proper spirit of delicacy, and others may
 ave had it in their power to escape in this pitiful
 rom servitude; is not that government then very
 tive, and very unmindful of the happiness of one
 f its members, that does not provide for honest,
 endent women, by encouraging them to fill re-
 ble stations? But in order to render their private
 a public benefit, they must have a civil existence
 state, married or single; else we shall continual-
 some worthy woman, whose sensibility has been
 red painfully acute by undeserved contempt,
 like 'the lily broken down by a plow-share.'
 s a melancholy truth; yet such is the blessed ef-
 f civilization! the most respectable women are the
 oppressed; and, unless they have understandings
 perior to the common run of understandings,
 in both sexes, they must, from being treated
 contemptible beings, become contemptible. How
 mar

many women thus waste life away the prey of discontent, who might have practised as physicians, regulated a farm, managed a shop, and stood erect, supported by their own industry, instead of hanging their heads surcharged with the dew of sensibility, that consumes the beauty to which it at first gave lustre; nay, I doubt whether pity and love are so near akin as poets feign, for I have seldom seen much compassion excited by the helplessness of females, unless they were fair; then, perhaps, pity was the soft handmaid of love, or the harbinger of lust.

How much more respectable is the woman who earns her own bread by fulfilling any duty, than the most accomplished beauty!—beauty! did I say?—so sensible am I of the beauty of moral loveliness, or the harmonious property that attunes the passions of a well-regulated mind, that I blush at making the comparison; yet I sigh to think how few women aim at attaining this respectability by withdrawing from the giddy whirl of pleasure, or the indolent calm that stupifies the good sort of women that it sucks in.

Proud of their weakness, however, they must always be protected, guarded from care, and all the rough toils that dignify the mind.—If this be the fat of fate, if they will make themselves insignificant and contemptible, sweetly to waste ‘life away,’ let them not expect to be valued when their beauty fades, for it is the fate of the fairest flowers to be admired and pulled to pieces by the careless hand that plucked them. In how many ways do I wish, from the purest benevolence, to impress this truth on my sex; yet I fear that they will not listen to a truth that dear bought experience has brought home to many an agitated bosom, nor willingly resign the privileges of rank and sex for the privileges of humanity, to which those have no claim who do not discharge its duties.

Those writers are particularly useful, in my opinion, who make man feel for man, independent of the
Nation.

station he fills, or the drapery of factitious sentiments. I then would fain convince men of the reasonable importance of some of my remarks, and prevail on them to weigh dispassionately the whole tenor of my observations.—I appeal to their understandings; and, as a fellow-creature claim, in the name of my sex, some interest in their hearts. I intreat them to assist to emancipate their companion, to make her a help meet for them!

Would men but generously snap our chains, and be content with rational fellowship instead of slavish obedience, they would find us more observant daughters, more affectionate sisters, more faithful wives, more reasonable mothers—in a word, better citizens. We should then love them with true affection, because we should learn to respect ourselves; and the peace of mind of a worthy man would not be interrupted by the idle vanity of his wife, nor his babes sent to nestle in a strange bosom, having never found a home in their mothers.

DUTY OF MOTHERS.

AS the rearing of children, that is, the laying a foundation of sound health both of body and mind in the rising generation, has justly been insisted on as the peculiar destination of woman, the ignorance that incapacitates them must be contrary to the order of things. And I contend that their minds can take in much more, and ought to do so, or they will never become sensible mothers. Many men attend to the breeding of horses, and overlook the stable, who would, strange want of sense and feeling! think themselves degraded by paying any attention to the nursery; yet how many children are absolutely murdered by the ignorance of women! But when they escape, and are neither destroyed by unnatural negligence nor blind fondness

how few are managed properly with respect to the infant mind ! So that to break the spirit, allowed to become vicious at home, a child is sent to school ; and the methods taken there, which must be taken to keep a number of children in order, scatter the seeds of almost every vice in the soil thus forcibly torn up.

I have sometimes compared the struggles of these poor children who ought never to have felt restraint; nor would, had they been always held in with an even hand, to the despairing plover of a spirited filly, which I have seen breaking out around : its feet sinking deeper and deeper in the mud every time it endeavoured to throw its rider, till at last it suddenly submitted.

I have always found horses, an animal I am attached to, very tractable when treated with humanity and steadiness, so that I doubt whether the violent method taken to break them, do not essentially injure them ; I am however certain that a child should never be thus forcibly tamed after it has injudiciously been allowed to run wild ; for every violation of justice and reason, in the treatment of children, weakens their reason. And, so early do they catch a character, that the base of the moral character, experience leads me to infer, is fixed before their seventh year, the period during which women are allowed the sole management of children. Afterwards it too often happens that half the business or education is to correct, and very imperfectly is it done, if done hastily, the faults, which they would never have acquired if their mothers had had more understanding.

One striking instance of the folly of women must not be omitted.—The manner in which they treat servants in the presence of children, permitting them to suppose that they ought to wait on them, and bear their humours. A child should always be made to receive assistance from a man or woman as a favour ; and, as the first lesson of independence, they should practically be

taught, by the example of their mother, not to require that personal attendance, which is insulting humanity, when in health; and instead of being led to assume airs of consequence, a sense of their own weakness should first make them feel the natural equality of man. Yet, how frequently have I indignantly heard servants imperiously called to put children to bed, and run away again and again, because master or miss hung about mamma, to stay a little longer. Thus made slavishly to attend the little idol, all those most disgusting amours were exhibited which characterize a spoiled child.

In short, speaking of the majority of mothers, they leave their children entirely to the care of servants; or, because they are their children treat them as if they were little demi-gods, though I always observed, that the women who thus idolize their children, seldom show common humanity to servants, or feel the least tenderness for any children but their own.

It is, however, these exclusive affections, and an individual manner of seeing things, produced by ignorance, which keep women for ever at a stand, with respect to improvement, and make many of them dedicate their lives to their children only to weaken their bodies and spoil their tempers, frustrating also any plan of education that a more rational father may adopt; or unless a mother concurs, the father who restrains will ever be considered as a tyrant.

But, fulfilling the duties of a mother, a woman with sound constitution, may still keep her person scrupulously neat, and assist to maintain her family, if necessary, or by reading and conversations with both sexes, indiscriminately, improve her mind. For nature has so wisely ordered things, that did women suckle their children, they would preserve their own health, and there would be such an interval between the birth of each child, that we should seldom see a household of babes. And did they pursue a plan of conduct, and not

not waste their time in following the fashionable
 fads of dress, the management of their household
 children need not shut them out from literature,
 prevent their attaching themselves to a science,
 that steady eye which strengthens the mind, or
 that one of the fine arts that cultivate the taste.

But, visiting to display finery, card-playing, an
 balls, not to mention the idle bustle of morning trifling
 draw women from their duty to render them insignif-
 cant, to render them pleasing, according to the presen-
 t reception of the word, to every man but their husband
 For a round of pleasures in which the affections are
 not exercised, cannot be said to improve the understand-
 ing, though it be erroneously called seeing the world
 yet the heart is rendered cold and aversive to duty, by
 such a senseless intercourse, which becomes necessary
 from habit even when it has ceased to amuse.

But, till more equality be established in society, till
 ranks are confounded and women freed, we shall not
 see that dignified domestic happiness, the simple gran-
 deur of which cannot be relished by ignorant or vitiated
 minds; nor will the important task of education ever
 be properly begun till the person of a woman is no
 longer presented to her mind. For it would be as wild
 to expect corn from tares, or figs from thistles, as that
 a foolish ignorant woman should be a good mother.

F I N I S.







